

THE AMERICAN

20c • JANUARY 1975

LEGION

MAGAZINE

A Preview of the Coming
**SOVIET-AMERICAN
SPACE
VENTURE**



THE BODACIOUS
AMERICAN LANGUAGE

DR. GATLING'S REMARKABLE
MACHINE GUN

SHOULD NATURAL GAS PRICES
BE DE-REGULATED?

JUST OFF THE HIGHWAY...

"A Dramatically Different Way To Look at the World"



Regular or
Clip-On Model

Our amazing new Projection Glasses are the complete year-round outdoor glasses to be worn in all kinds of weather at all hours of the day or night! They are 24-hour-a-day glasses — not sunglasses (although you will never wear a pair of sunglasses that will begin to compare with them)! Look through them, and for the first time you will see the world with more beauty, more clarity, depth and definition... from the moment you put them on!

Suddenly the scenery is so beautiful it defies description. These scientifically designed glasses seem to focus and sharpen the full beauty and magnitude of nature's work. Clouds have a new, three-dimensional quality. Distant mountains, rivers, lakes, trees and flowers emerge from a haze of light into sparkling definition and awesome clarity. Truly you have never seen the world the way it should look until you've looked through these Projection Glasses.

How They Work

The lenses of your Projection Glasses are made of a combination of amber and red formulated to painstakingly precise optical specifications. The resultant color is a unique orange-amber tint that is actually beneficial to your eyesight. The amber improves the vision, red eliminates glare, conserving the "visual purple" of the retina which is normally consumed by bright sunlight. Results: you can expect a 10% improvement in daytime vision... greater night time vision... far better stereoscopic vision and greatly increased depth perception. Your ability to penetrate fog and haze is increased by 100%.

A Dramatic Breakthrough for Safety

Old-fashioned sun glasses reduce vision up to 10% or more, but Projection Glasses actually improve vision up to 10%! Yes, this 20% additional vision can help reduce the accident factor. And the Projection Glasses are ideal for driving in all kinds of weather, rain, fog, snow, etc. Your depth perception improves noticeably. You can judge distances better, you can see twice as far in fog and haze, reduce driving strain, the glare of oncoming lights suddenly becomes softened and not bothersome anymore. And even the scenery becomes more beautiful, clear and more colorful than you've ever seen it look before.

What You Can Expect Once You Put On New Projection Glasses

Golfers can play more easily on foggy or hazy days. It's easier to follow the flight of the ball, spot tendencies to hook or slice. Balls that end up in the rough are more readily located. You can locate pins at a greater distance, and the course will look fantastically more beautiful.

Fishermen can see more deeply into the water. Headache-producing glare off the water surface is practically eliminated. Fishing in bright sunlight becomes a pleasure. Dull, gloomy days evaporate into a new warmth and brightness. Skiers can forget blinding snow and glare from white surfaces. Snow and scenery will look more spectacular and you'll see more clearly and more safely.

Wear It Right Over Your Present Glasses

Now with our new improved clip on model you can wear the Projection Glasses right over your present glasses. They are so light (they weigh less than one ounce) you'll never know you have them on. Furthermore lenses are shatterproof and may be worn as safety goggles in industrial plants.

FULL MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

We unconditionally guarantee you have never worn a pair of sunglasses or any type of glasses that will improve your vision, show you more beauty, and increase your vision better than these fantastic amber-tinted Projection Glasses. Don't confuse this with other glasses of this type. These have been perfected only after much research by an outstanding optical company. We are so certain they will improve your vision and bring you a new view on life that you've never seen before, that we offer a full money back guarantee. Wear them under any conditions and if they don't do all that we claim simply return for full money back. Order now, only \$4.99 a pair.

"You'll see more... enjoy more with PROJECTION GLASSES."

THESE PROJECTION GLASSES ADD NEW AND UNUSUAL BEAUTY TO EVERYTHING YOU SEE! SEE THROUGH FOG AND HAZE! ELIMINATE GLARE OF BLAZING SUN AND BLINDING SNOW! SEE EVERYTHING MORE VIVIDLY AND MORE dimensionally!

Praise From Projection Glasses Users

"Recently I had the opportunity to try a pair of your Amber Mellowtone Glasses, and I like them very much. They were a comfortable fit over my regular glasses and they had exceptional definition." *T. M. June Lake, Calif.*

"I have had great success with your Mellowtone glasses worn over my regular prescription glasses." *B. E. New Orleans, Louisiana*

"I have used the set ever since and found them surprisingly effective in obtaining exceptionally clear, distinct vision in very bright, and very dull natural light.

My father recently had problems with his eyes and the treatment prescribed makes it painful to drive at night with oncoming headlight beams.

Although he wears glasses I gave him the ones you sent and he wore them over his. He drove about 50 miles at night a week ago and he was elated over the results! He said he had no problems with lights even from drivers who did not dim, and there was no problem in seeing to drive." *J. B. Rockford, Ill.*

"Several years ago I purchased a pair of your Mellowtone Goggles, and liked them better than any other I ever owned." *C. O. Garden Grove, Calif.*

"I wish every flier could have a pair of these glasses. I used my precious first pair in July and believe me... they saved my life many times. They are simply great. They should be mandatory for all fliers." *B. H. Vacaville, Calif.*

JAY NORRIS CORP.

25 W. Merrick Rd., Dept. AK-134, Freeport, N.Y. 11521

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for over 25 Years**

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Dept. AK-134, Freeport, N.Y. 11521

Please rush me _____ Mellowtone Projection Glass(es)
@ \$4.99 plus 60¢ shipping and handling.

Please check one ☐ Regular Model ☐ Clip On's

() SAVE! Order TWO for only \$8.99 plus 60¢ shipping and handling.

Enclosed is () check or () money order for \$_____.
Sorry, no C.O.D.'s — (N.Y. residents add sales tax.)

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THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

JANUARY 1975



JANUARY 1975

Volume 98, Number 1

National Commander

James M. Wagonseller

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal service are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

ILLEGAL ALIENS

SIR: Thanks for your timely and informed piece on "Our Illegal Alien Problem" (December). Just recently, a local paper reported on the finding of a dead infant whose illegal alien parents had been afraid to take him to a doctor. Another similar case came to light when a university researcher found over three dozen ill illegal aliens who were afraid to seek help. The article you presented in no way exaggerated this frightful situation. *Mary L. Romantes, San Bernardino, Calif.*

SIR: One means the Immigration and Naturalization Service has tried out to lessen the illegal alien work force has been recently completed here in Denver. The project teamed up INS agents and a dozen employers in a search for illegal aliens on the payrolls. This single effort freed some 500 jobs for U.S. citizens and legal aliens. *Richard Wolfson, Denver, Colo.*

PRICE FALL IN SCRAP PAPER

SIR: Many Legion posts and other volunteer organizations raise funds to support their work by collecting and selling scrap paper.

Recently, the price one can get for scrap paper has plummeted downward, and the demand for it has fallen off.

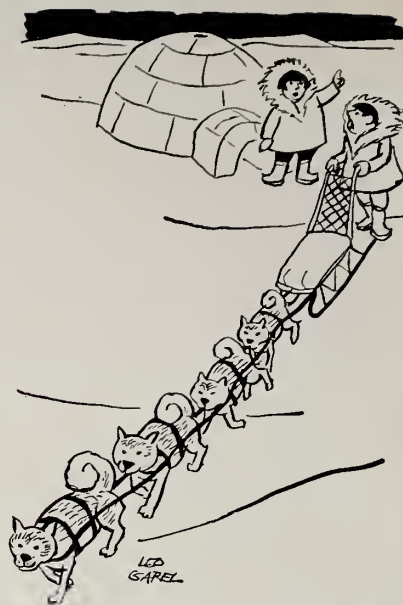
The price of virgin paper from fresh cut stands of trees continues to soar upward, and I simply cannot understand what has happened to the movement to recycle perfectly good used materials which otherwise add to our national waste problems, while we go on exploiting virgin materials and tossing them on the dump heap after one-shot use of them.

What's going on? *A.F. Jackson, Leonia, N.J.*

According to the National Association of Recycling Industries, part of the drop in demand and price for scrap paper is due to the general turn-down of the economy. The normal users have smaller markets. This includes the depressed building industry, which normally uses a good deal of recycled paper in building and roofing materials. But the Association claims that the whole recycling movement is also suffering from what it calls "repressive" government policies, which favor the use of virgin materials. It cites preferential freight rates for virgin materials over recycled materials, as well as laws that give tax incentives to a host of producers of virgin materials, and government procurement policies which "encourage the purchase of virgin materials."

It says that these policies have served all along to check the growth of new users, processes and markets for used paper and many other recyclable materials.

If true, then the politics of the ma-



"And don't forget—make sure the detergent is the cold-water kind."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

materials markets remain an obstacle to the kind of recycling that everyone began to expect a few years ago.

REGIMENTAL COATS OF ARMS

SIR: Recently, I found out that I could purchase a photo in color of the coat of arms of my WW1 regiment, the 82d U.S. Field Artillery, and requested the office at the Pentagon to send me information on same. I am well satisfied with the photo I purchased and feel that many veterans or, if deceased, their families, might wish to purchase one for themselves. I understand all are not available, but a letter of inquiry to U.S. Army Audio Visual Agency, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310, will get you all necessary information. *Thomas D. Hanley, Albany, N.Y.*

ATTN: WW1 MILITARY

SIR: For a history of medicine in movies, I would like to hear from any WW1 vet who still remembers seeing the VD training film (the first to be made) entitled "Fit to Fight" (later retitled "Fit to Win"). Also, any readers who saw the woman's version of the subject, entitled "The End of the Road." Both films were also shown to civilians during 1919-20. *Martin S. Pernick, History of Medicine, The Milton S. Hershey Medical Center, Pa. State U., Hershey, Pa. 17033.*

ILLUSTRATION CORRECTED

Some readers added up a sales slip illustrating our November article, "Revolution at the Checkout Counter," and found it came out 6¢ short. This was not the computer's fault, but apparently resulted from the "correction"—for reproduction purposes—of a smudge on the original sales slip. A smudged 32¢ item for cake mix was misread as a 38¢ item in "cleaning it up." But talk about sharp readers! **ED.**

Earwax: the sneak thief of sound.

Government studies show that hearing problems and age go hand in hand. These studies also show that many hearing problems are merely due to excessive earwax. Of course, anyone suspecting a hearing problem should consult a physician to determine the cause.

One way for earwax to impair hearing is very simple. As we grow older, the fine hairs lining our ear canals grow coarse. Eventually, they can prevent earwax that forms daily from getting out. This in turn muffles sounds trying to get in. Because the wax builds up so gradually, your hearing can diminish without you realizing it.

The safest, most effective way to remove earwax is by using DEBROX® Drops regularly. DEBROX is recommended by thousands of physicians. They know it safely removes wax and can be used daily to prevent buildup. DEBROX costs only pennies a day and is available at drugstores without a prescription.

DCB-1774

Debrox® DROPS



In These Days of Economic Uncertainty, Isn't It Comforting to Know That Your Dollar Buys Just As Much American Legion Life Insurance As It Did 12 Years Ago?

And cost isn't the only reason you should consider this valuable protection. As a responsible family person, you owe it to your loved ones to provide as much security as you can. What better form of security is there than your life insurance estate?

Best of all, your American Legion Life Insurance protection lasts your entire lifetime.

You're eligible for up to 4 Units of this fine insurance if you're a Legion Member in good standing, under age 70, and can meet the underwriting requirements of the Insurance Company. For benefits and rates, see the chart below.

Then, fill out and mail the Enrollment Card below along with your check or money order for the coverage you select.

Benefits & Premiums—Annual Renewable Term Insurance (Policy Form GPC-5700-1073) Benefit determined by age at death. Maximum coverage under this Plan is limited to 4 Units.				
Age at death	4 Units	3 Units	2 Units	1 Unit
Through age 29	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$10,000
30-34	32,000	24,000	16,000	8,000
35-44	18,000	13,500	9,000	4,500
45-54	8,800	6,600	4,400	2,200
55-59	4,800	3,600	2,400	1,200
60-64	3,200	2,400	1,600	800
65-69	2,000	1,500	1,000	500
70-74	1,320	990	660	330
75-over	1,000	750	500	250
Prorated Premium*	\$88	\$66	\$44	\$22

DEATH BENEFIT: When an insured Legionnaire dies, the beneficiary receives a lump sum payment once proof of death is received by the Insurance Company.

EXCLUSIONS: No benefit is payable for death as a result of war or an act of war, if the cause of death occurs while serving, or within six months after termination of service, in the military, naval or air forces of any country or combination of countries.

INCONTESTABILITY: Your coverage shall be incontestable after it has been in force during your lifetime for two years from its effective date.

***PRORATED PREMIUM** shown provides protection throughout 1975 and assumes your completed Enrollment Card will be received by the Administrator (and approved) during January with coverage effective February 1, 1975. If your Enrollment is not approved your money will be refunded. Prorated premiums for applications received in February will be \$20 per Unit.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Insurance becomes effective on the first day of the month coinciding with or next following the date the member's enrollment card is received in the office of the Administrator, subject to Insurance Company's approval. Insurance may be maintained in force by payment of premiums when due.

IF YOU LIVE in Fla., Ill., N.J., N.Y., N.C., O., PA., P.R., Tex., or Wis. send for special card. Applications and benefits vary slightly in some areas. Offer does not apply in Idaho. Send for special brochure.



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LEGION
LIFE
INSURANCE
PLAN

MAIL TO:

The American Legion
Life Insurance Plan,
P.O. Box 5609,
Chicago, Ill. 60680

NOTICE OF DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

Information regarding your insurability will be treated as confidential except that Occidental Life Insurance Company of California may make a brief report to the Medical Information Bureau (M.I.B.), a non-profit membership organization of life insurance companies which operates an information exchange on behalf of its members. Upon request by another member insurance company to which you have applied for life or health insurance, or to which a claim is submitted, the M.I.B. will supply such company with the information it may have in its files.

Occidental may also release information in its file to its reinsurers and to other life insurance companies to which you may apply for life or health insurance, or to which a claim is submitted.

Upon receipt of a request from you, the M.I.B. will arrange disclosure of any information it may have in your file. Medical information will only be disclosed to your attending physician. If you question the accuracy of information in the Bureau's file you may seek correction in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Federal Fair Credit Reporting Act. The address of the Bureau's information office is P.O. Box 105, Essex Station, Boston, Mass. 02112; Phone (617) 426-3660.

ENROLLMENT CARD FOR YEARLY RENEWABLE TERM LIFE INSURANCE FOR MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Full Name _____ Birth Date _____
Last First Middle Mo. Day Year

Permanent Residence _____
Street No. City State Zip

Name of Beneficiary _____ Relationship _____
Example: Print "Helen Louise Jones," Not "Mrs. H. L. Jones"

Membership Card No. _____ Year _____ Post No. _____ State _____

I apply for the amount of insurance indicated below. (check appropriate box or boxes).

4 Units ☐ 3 Units ☐ 2 Units ☐ 1 Unit ☐ ½ Unit ☐

The following representations shall form a basis for the Insurance Company's approval or rejection of this enrollment: Answer all questions.

1. Present occupation? _____ Are you now actively working?
Yes ☐ No ☐ If No, give reason _____
2. Have you been confined in a hospital within the last year? No ☐ Yes ☐ If Yes, give date, length of stay and cause _____
3. During the last five years, have you ever had heart disease, circulatory disease, kidney disease, liver disease, lung disease, diabetes, or cancer, or have you received treatment or medication for high blood pressure or alcoholism? No ☐ Yes ☐ If yes, give details _____

I represent that, to the best of my knowledge, all statements and answers recorded on this enrollment card are true and complete. I agree that this enrollment card shall be a part of any insurance granted upon it under the policy. I authorize any physician or other person who has attended or examined me, or who may attend or examine me, to disclose or to testify to any knowledge thus acquired.

Dated _____, 19____ Signature of Applicant _____

GMA-300-19 10-70 (Univ.)
The American Legion offers this insurance through Occidental Life Insurance Company of California. Home Office: Los Angeles 175

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AUTHORIZATION

I have received and read the Notice of Disclosure of Information at left. Further, I authorize any physician, medical practitioner, hospital, clinic, or other medical or medically related facility, insurance company, the Medical Information Bureau or other organization, institution or person having any records or knowledge of me or of my health to give Occidental Life Insurance Company of California any such information.

A photographic copy of this authorization shall be as valid as the original.

Dated _____, 19____ Signature of Applicant _____

☐ I apply for additional Legion Life Insurance. My present certificate number is _____

Just Off The Highway...

By ERMA PERRY

AMERICA's freeways now provide an excellent system for traveling long distances in a hurry by car. It is also a system for whizzing past many interesting things to see without seeing them. From time to time we propose to show you here a few interesting things to be seen "just off the highway" all over the nation such as:

Franklin D. Roosevelt's Little White House at Warm Springs, Ga., and the unique hospital and rehabilitation center for paralytics known as the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation (which FDR inspired), can be reached by slanting 32 miles south off of Interstate 85 onto Alternate U.S. Route 27, from an exit five miles south of Newnan, Ga., and 35 miles southwest of Atlanta.

Roosevelt's Little White House at Warm Springs remains exactly as he left it. Roosevelt built it as a simple little retreat in 1932 for \$8,738.14. He had been going to Warm Springs since 1924, when he discovered that bathing in the 88° natural springwater there eased his polio aftereffects. He was there on April 12, 1945, when he suffered his fatal stroke.

The Little White House property is administered by a commission estab-



A recent photo of Roosevelt's Warm Springs study. Nearly every detail is the same as in photos taken more than thirty years ago. The same is true of the exterior.

lished by the state of Georgia, with a staff of about 20. To maintain it, an admission fee to the grounds of \$2 for adults, \$1 for children from 6 to 12, is charged.

Tourists may stroll through every room in the FDR home as if they were guests. Fala's dog chain and a riding quirt hang in a closet. Georgia Wilkins, a neighbor, willed her house to the memorial commission, and it has been made into an FDR museum, auditorium and library. It is full of FDR memorabilia, as well as historic documents and mementos from nations allied with the U.S. in WW2 and a library of about 500 volumes dealing in one way or another with Roosevelt.

On view in the Little White House is the unfinished portrait of FDR that Mme. Elizabeth Shoumatoff was painting when he died. Also on view is the late President's 1938 Ford convertible, with its special controls.

There is ample parking space, as well as a gift shop, snack bar, picnic area and restrooms.

About a mile north on Alternate U.S. 27 is the 160-bed special Georgia Warm Springs Foundation hospital for paralytics of all sorts, and its adjacent rehabilitation center, which the original Foundation has turned over to the state of Georgia for \$1.

Readers might clip and save "Just Off the Highway" features as they appear from time to time, against the day they may travel the routes mentioned.



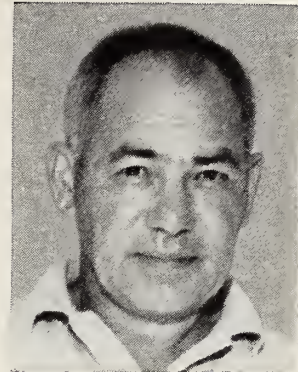
FDR, daughter Anna Dall and Jim Farley, at the Warm Springs cottage on Dec. 1, 1932, when Roosevelt was President-elect.

when I planned to retire before fifty

this is the business that made it possible

a true story by John B. Haikey

Starting with borrowed money, in just eight years I gained financial security, sold out at a profit and retired.



"Not until I was forty did I make up my mind that I was going to retire before ten years had passed. I knew I couldn't do it on a salary, no matter how good. I knew I couldn't do it working for others. It was perfectly obvious to me that I had to start a business of my own. But that posed a problem. What kind of business? Most of my money was tied up. Temporarily I was broke. But, when I found the business I wanted I was able to start it for a small amount of borrowed money.

"To pyramid this investment into retirement in less than ten years seems like magic, but in my opinion any man in good health who has the same ambition and drive that motivated me, could achieve such a goal. Let me give you a little history.

"I finished high school at the age of 18 and got a job as a shipping clerk. My next job was butchering at a plant that processed boneless beef. Couldn't see much future there. Next, I got a job as a Greyhound Bus Driver. The money was good. The work was pleasant, but I couldn't see it as leading to retirement. Finally I took the plunge and went into business for myself.

"I managed to raise enough money with my savings to invest in a combination motel, restaurant, grocery, and service station. It didn't take long to get my eyes opened. In order to keep that business going my wife and I worked from dawn to dusk, 20 hours a day, seven days a week. Putting in all those hours didn't match my idea of independence and it gave me no time for my favorite sport—golf! Finally we both agreed that I should look for something else.

"I found it. Not right away. I investigated a lot of businesses offered as franchises. I felt that I wanted the guidance of an experienced company—wanted to have the benefit of the plans that had brought success to others, plus the benefit of running my own business under an established name that had national recognition.

"Most of the franchises offered were too costly for me. Temporarily all my capital was frozen in the motel. But I found that the Duraclean franchise

offered me exactly what I had been looking for.

"I could start for a small amount. (Today, less than \$1500 starts a Duraclean dealership.) I could work it as a one-man business to start. No salaries to pay. I could operate from my home. No office or shop or other overhead. For transportation, I could use the trunk of my car. (I bought the truck later, out of profits). And best of all, there was no ceiling on my earnings. I could build a business as big as my ambition and energy dictated. I could put on as many men as I needed to cover any volume. I could make a profit on every man working for me. And I could build little by little, or as fast as I wished.

"So, I started. I took the wonderful training furnished by the company. When I was ready I followed the simple plan outlined in the training. During the first period I did all the service work myself. By doing it myself, I could make much more per hour than I had ever made on a salary. Later, I would hire men, train them, pay them well, and still make an hourly profit on their time that made my idea of retirement possible—I had joined the country club and now I could play golf whenever I wished.

"What is this wonderful business? It's Duraclean. And, what is Duraclean? It's an improved, space-age process for cleaning upholstered furniture, rugs, and tacked down carpets. It not only cleans but it enlivens and sparkles up the colors. It does not wear down the fiber or drive part of the dirt into the base of the rug as machine scrubbing of carpeting does. Instead it *lifts out* the dirt by means of an absorbent dry foam.

"Furniture dealers and department stores refer their customers to the Duraclean Specialist. Insurance men say Duraclean can save them money on fire claims. Hotels, motels, specialty shops and big stores make annual contracts for keeping their carpets and furniture

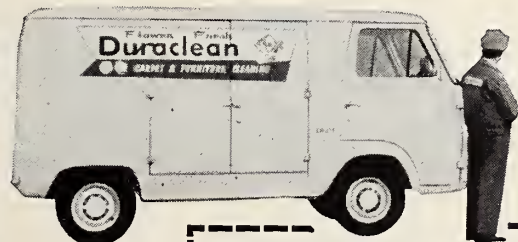
fresh and clean. One Duraclean Specialist signed a contract for over \$40,000 a year for just one hotel.

"Well, that's the business I was able to start with such a small investment. That's the business I built up over a period of eight years. And, that's the business I sold out at a substantial profit before I was fifty."

Would you like to taste the freedom and independence enjoyed by Mr. Haikey? You can. Let us send you the facts. Mail the coupon, and you'll receive all the details, absolutely without obligation. No salesman will ever call on you. When you receive our illustrated booklet, you'll learn how we show you STEP BY STEP how to get customers; and how to have your customers get you more customers from their recommendations.

With no obligation, we'll mail you a 24-page brochure explaining the business. Then you, and you alone, in the privacy of your home, can decide. Don't delay. Get the facts before your location is taken by someone else. Mail the coupon, now.

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City _____ State _____ Zip _____

By HARVEY ARDMAN

ON JULY 17, 1975, a Russian cosmonaut and an American astronaut are expected to exchange televised handshakes some 120 miles above the surface of the Earth.

This handshake will take place in the airlock linking a United States Apollo space capsule to a Soviet Soyuz, while the two ships pass over Spain, docked together. It will be followed by visiting between ships during the two days they remain linked, and by some joint experiments.

For both nations, the Apollo-Soyuz flight will be the culmination of five years of joint cooperative effort, during which officials, technicians and crew members from the two countries have worked closely here and in Russia to solve the problem of how to couple successfully two basically different space vehicles in flight.

The mission will be televised by both nations, beginning with the launch. It will test the jointly-developed rendezvous and docking system, which is planned to become standard for both countries, verify techniques for transferring crew members between two ships and gain experience for further possible joint flights, including space rescues, if necessary.

The mission really began on Oct. 10, 1969, when then NASA administrator Dr. Thomas Paine wrote Professor Keldysh, head of Russia's Academy of Science, suggesting that the two countries discuss the possibility of a joint venture in space.

To the surprise of many at NASA, the Russians responded quickly and favorably to Paine's letter. It has been conjectured that in light of their recent catastrophic space failures, one of which took the lives of three cosmonauts, and their loss of the moon race, the Russians saw the wisdom in the old axiom, "If you can't beat 'em, join 'em."

Their willingness at least to hear out the proposal contrasted sharply with their attitude in the late 1950's and early 1960's when they ignored or ridiculed our invitations to join us in space exploration.

Following their acceptance of our latest offer, NASA officials met with their Soviet counterparts in Moscow in October 1970, and put in motion plans for a joint mission. No definite date was set, as it was realized that the two countries would first have to

develop a compatible rendezvous and docking system.

On May 24, 1972, in Moscow, President Nixon and Premier Kosygin signed a formal agreement that called not only for the joint space flight, but also for other scientific exchanges.

As a result, we have swapped moon rocks, received significant findings of the other's space probes to Mars, etc., and added to our respective knowledge of the atmosphere with data amassed during our individual space explorations. In early 1973, an earth-bound team of American and Soviet scientists made a joint study of the Bering Sea, between Siberia and Alaska.

But the big show of the agreement is to be the forthcoming Apollo-Soyuz

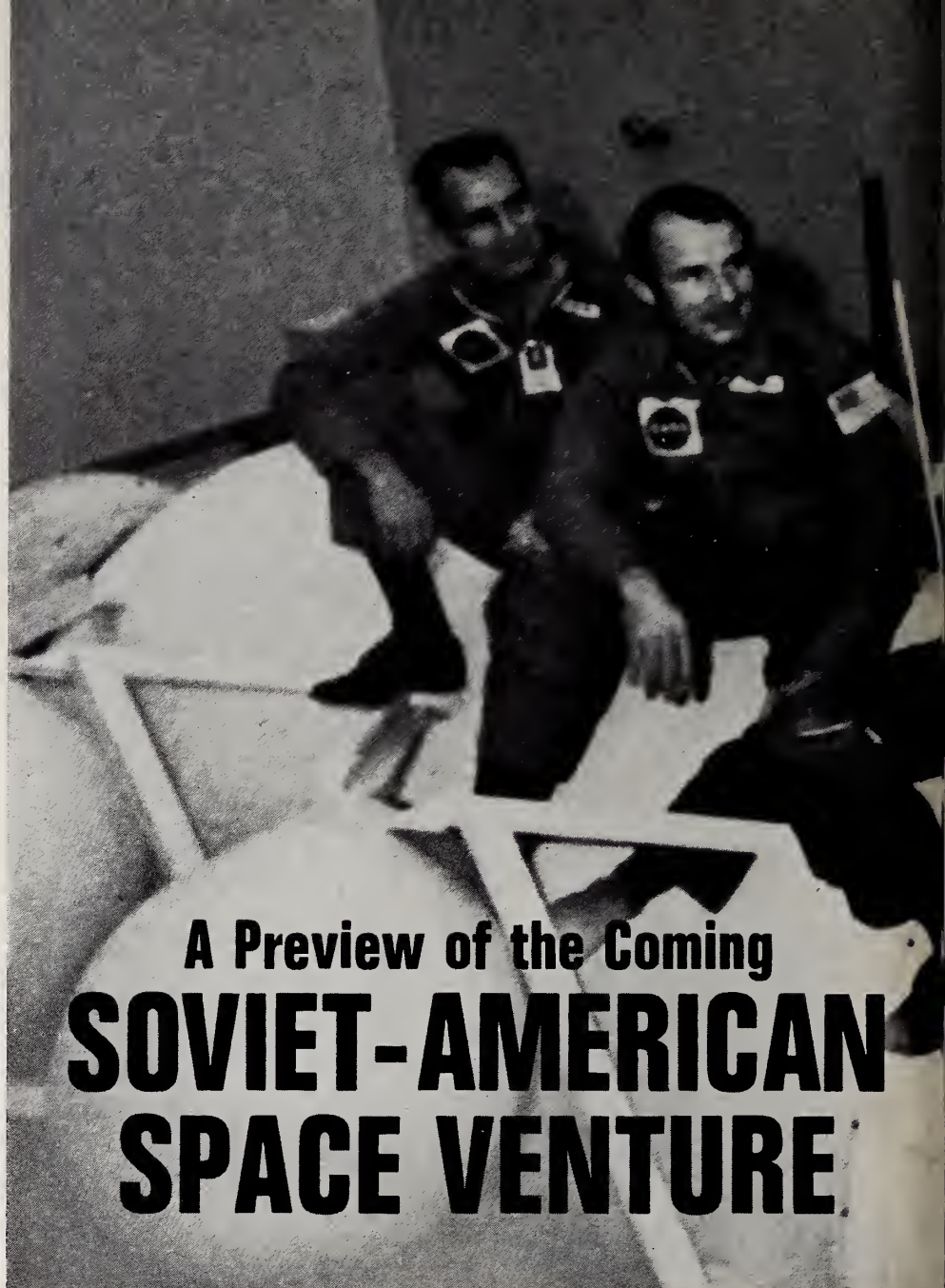
flight. The types of spacecraft to be used were agreed on in April 1972, and the target launch date was set in November 1972. From that moment on, it was full steam ahead.

"We've run into a cooperative attitude. . . ." says Dr. Glynn Lunney, technical director for the U.S. side. "There's been a fair amount of trust and good faith put in the bank on both sides."

His opposite number, Konstantin Bushuyev, concurs. On one of his visits to the Houston space center, he remarked upon the good progress made in seeking rational compromises to various problems.

The Soviet and American crews have spent months in each country, familiarizing themselves with the

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A Preview of the Coming SOVIET-AMERICAN SPACE VENTURE

Three Americans, left, and two Russians, right, seen at the Johnson Space Center in



Houston in a mock-up of the docking module they expect to use in space this summer.

other's spacecraft and training procedures. Mission control technicians have also exchanged visits.

Each country has lent the other tape recordings of control room/spacecraft transmissions from previous missions, and they've worked together closely to solve the mission's major technical problem—designing compatible docking equipment. "It's almost as 50-50 as you can get," Lunney says.

The Soviets have also illustrated their willingness to bend on secrecy. NASA officials note a new openness—naming a crew and announcing it in advance of a launching, for instance, something they never did before. They also agreed to make public a launch date for the first time.

Perhaps the most difficult problem has been the language difference. Even with expert translators on the scene, there's been much confusion. For instance, the Russians have no single word for "interface," an expression American scientists use to denote those parts of two separate systems that are designed to touch. It took awhile for our technicians to realize that's what the Russians meant when their translator referred to "interconnecting docking equipment." To minimize this problem, crewmen of both nations set out to learn the other's language.

At a joint press conference in Houston this April, cosmonauts and astronauts spoke in each other's native tongue and had no trouble making

what they had to say understood.

"Our work is considerably better when the American crew speaks Russian and our crew speaks English," said one cosmonaut, explaining that this approach compelled them to be more attentive to each other and to speak clearly.

This approach was adopted for the actual flight—and it might come as a shock to television viewers in both nations when they hear it in practice.

If all goes according to plan, the joint mission will go this way:

Next July 15, at 3:20 p.m. Moscow time (7:20 a.m. EDT), a Soviet rocket will blast off from Russia's space center at Baikonur, Kazakhstan (about 1,300 miles southeast of
(Continued on next page)

A Preview of the Coming Soviet-American Space Venture

Moscow), boosting a Soyuz capsule into orbit.

Aboard the Soyuz will be Aleksey Leonov, 41, a Lt. Col. in the Red Air Force and Valeriy Kubasov, 40, a civilian cosmonaut. On Mar. 18, 1965, Leonov became the first man to "walk" in space. Kubasov, an expert in experimental space welding, was the flight engineer on Soyuz 6, in 1969.

The Soyuz craft is Russia's standard manned orbital vehicle. It weighs 25,000 pounds and is 24 feet long and seven-and-a-half feet in diameter. It made its debut on April 23, 1967.

About seven-and-a-half hours after Soyuz is launched, at 2:50 p.m. EDT, a towering two-stage Saturn IB will lift off from Cape Canaveral, Fla., carrying an Apollo space capsule into orbit.

Aboard will be U.S. Air Force Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford, 45; Vance Brand, 44, a civilian astronaut; and Donald "Deke" Slayton, 51, also a civilian, one of the original astronauts named in April 1959. This will be Slayton's first flight; he was grounded soon after he became an astronaut, when tests revealed he had a heart murmur. Until he was restored to flight status recently, after a thorough medical review, he'd been Director since 1962 of NASA Flight Crew Operations.

General Stafford, along with Walter Schirra, performed the first space rendezvous, on Dec. 15, 1965, aboard Gemini 6. He has made two other space flights, logging a total of 290 hours, 15 minutes in space. The third member of the crew, Vance Brand,



The three Americans in their spacesuits: Donald K. Slayton, docking module pilot; Vance D. Brand, command module pilot; Thomas P. Stafford, American commander.

like Slayton, has never been in space. But he was the backup command module pilot for Apollo 15 and backup commander for Skylabs 3 and 4.

The Apollo capsule they will fly is a slightly modified version of the craft that carried Americans to the moon and back.

Apollo capsules weigh about 58,000 pounds, are 34 feet long, and have a maximum diameter of 13 feet. The first Apollo flew on Oct. 11, 1968, and it has been America's primary craft since then.

During the launch, U.S. specialists will work alongside Russians at the Soviet launch site and Russians will be at Cape Canaveral. Throughout the mission, technicians of both nations

will also work together in the control rooms at the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center in Houston and at Zvezdnoy Gorodok, the Soviet "space town" just outside of Moscow.

According to NASA personnel who have seen it, the Soviet control room is remarkably similar to ours in Houston. It's filled with rows of desks topped with TV sets whose screens carry the data sent back from whatever space effort is in progress, and there are large screens at the front of the room on which the same data is projected for all to see. The room itself is about half the size of its Houston counterpart, but it has a visitor's gallery at the back two or three times as large.

After the Apollo reaches orbit, it will execute a 180° turn, back into the spent second stage of its launch rocket and extract a combination docking module/air lock (a cylinder 10 feet long and five feet in diameter)—much as other Apollos extracted lunar landing modules on moon shots. Then, the Apollo will head for Soyuz.

"The rendezvous is not going to be a simple thing to do," says Slayton. "It will be much harder than joining Apollo to the lunar landing module during moon shots, since the lunar module always played an active role and the rendezvous involved relatively short distances." Soyuz will be a passive participant in docking and, at the start, there will be many miles between the two craft.

If all goes well, the Apollo will



President Ford, as he met with the Russians, left, and Americans, right, last September.

come up and dock itself to the Soyuz at about 11:25 a.m. EDST on July 17, after many hours of maneuvering and alignment in which the Apollo—and its radio and optical guidance systems—will play the major role.

Apollo and Soyuz will spend about two days together in space, during which they will dock and undock at least twice. Before they separate for the last time, each cosmonaut and astronaut will have visited the other's ship, crawling back and forth through the docking module/air lock between the two craft.

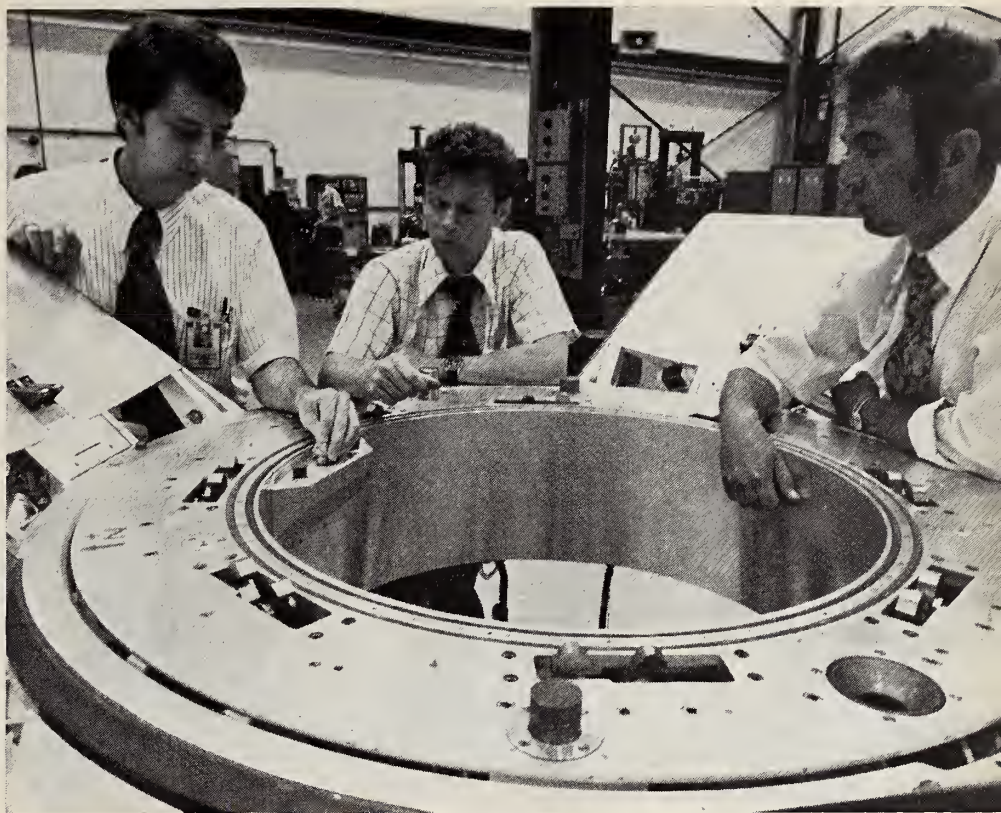
At no time, however, will all the Russians be in the Apollo or all the Americans in the Soyuz. In the event of an emergency, an astronaut or cosmonaut must always be at the controls of his own ship, with which he is thoroughly familiar.

But if a visit is underway when an emergency strikes, the visitors will stay where they are, if necessary landing as passengers in each other's capsules.

While they're visiting, the Russians and the Americans will eat each other's food and use each other's facilities. Both crews will take TV cameras with them and pictures will be sent back to their own spacecraft by cable and transmitted back to Earth, permitting audiences in both nations to watch as much of the operation as is feasible.

During their time in space, the two crews will carry out 26 joint experiments, as presently scheduled. These experiments are largely related to the U.S. or the USSR space programs, but some have been contracted for by private U.S. and foreign corporations and research centers.

In one experiment, during separa-



Robert White, left, shows two Russian specialists the docking mechanism which the Americans will carry up in their launch vehicle and extract from it in space.

tion of the craft, Apollo will block the sun for Soyuz, creating an artificial eclipse to enable the Russians to photograph the solar corona, which can be seen only during an eclipse. One result of this test will determine the characteristics of the gaseous environment surrounding a vehicle in space. Other tests will determine the effects of space flight on bacteria cultures; provide more knowledge on man's immunity mechanisms and any changes in the ability of germs to

infect man; evaluate the ability of white blood cells to function properly after a spaceflight. Earth environment experiments will entail the collecting of photo and observational data on geology, the earth's waters and atmosphere.

After the two ships separate, probably on July 19, the Soyuz will continue to orbit for another 43 hours, approximately, making a hard landing in Kazakhstan on July 21, about

(Continued on page 44)

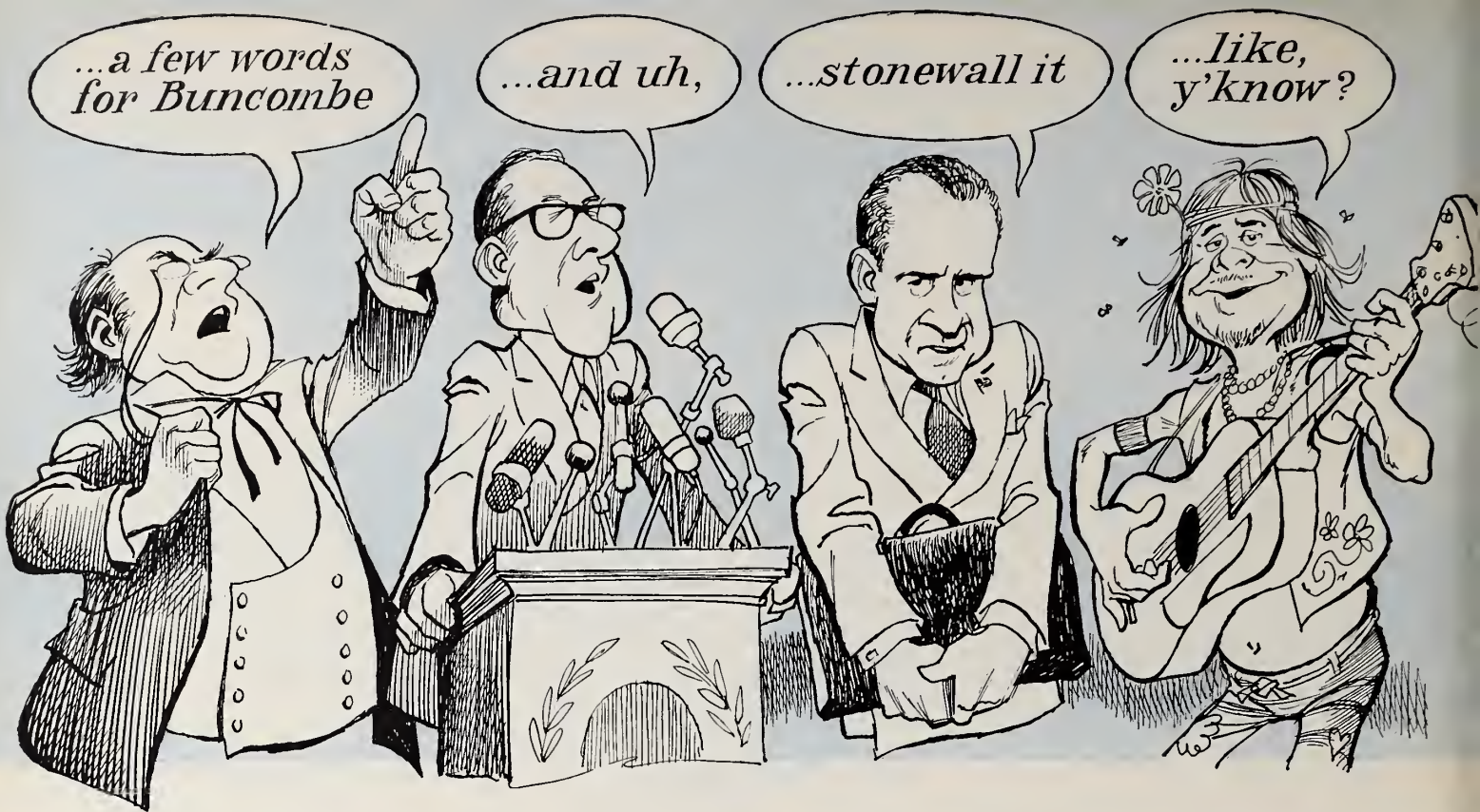


Three Russians at communications training in Houston. The spacemen are learning and will use each other's languages.



Two Americans study Russian communications equipment at the Gagarin cosmonaut training center in Zvezdny, U.S.S.R., in June, 1973.

(TASS-SOVIET)



By MALCOLM G. POMEROY

EDWIN NEWMAN, the TV newsman and interviewer, has a new book out called "Strictly Speaking," which is nearly 200 pages of comment and examples of the use and misuse of the American language today, as it offends Mr. Newman's ear or eye. The rest of the title is: "Will America be the Death of English?"

One could complain that the subject is 240 years old, for Francis Moore first cried out that Americans were treating the English language

The BODACIOUS

A tongue-in-cheek look at the latest attempt to rescue the English language from American abuse.

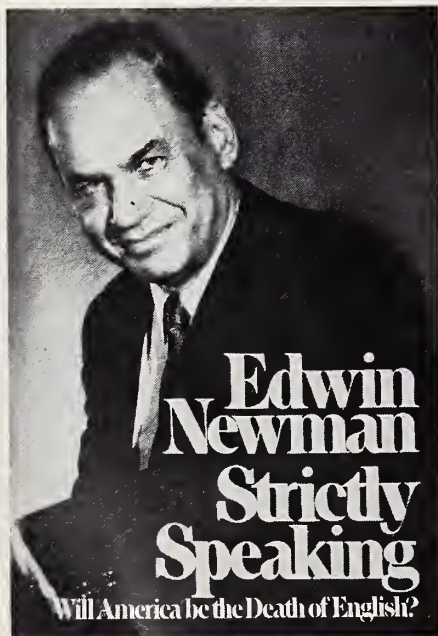
barbarously in 1735, when he heard residents of Savannah use the word "bluff"—which was unknown in English.

In all the years since, giants have entered the field to protect English from Americans—men such as Samuel Johnson, the renowned British dictionary writer; our own John Witherspoon, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and no end of others. Even Ben Franklin, after a stay in Europe, was a bit shocked to discover that in his absence Americans had devised the verbs *to advocate*, *to notice*, *to progress* and *to oppose* (all strangers to the English of the time). He asked Noah Webster to oppose them, not to notice them, and certainly not to advocate them. Webster decided that in order to progress he should ignore Franklin's pleas.

However, the subject always needs updating, and Mr. Newman's is a pretty good and entertaining book. The language on the Watergate tapes does not escape him—*stonewall it* for "admit nothing," *let it all hang out* for "make it public," *tough it through* for "don't yield a bit,"—etc.

These phrases are colorful, vigorous idiom of a kind that has made Americans famous or infamous for centuries. Such language usually starts with the common people while the leadership fights it off. What seems new is that the richest and most concentrated examples have now come from the Oval Room of the White House. With the memory of Winston Churchill's magnificent prose still green, we like to think of our leaders as speaking better than we do. But actually, since Andrew Jackson, many of our Presidents have made free use of the common speech and passing slang, while some have misused words and coined new ones.

Newman also takes off at the flood of utterly meaningless words and phrases which are only noise, that are now in wide use. He explores the horrors of *like* and *y'know*. Like, *y'know*, Mr. Newman doesn't go for, like, using a lot of needless words, *y'know*. Though he has a sharp ear, he is strangely deaf to *uh* and *and uh*, making no mention of them. I have heard people talking as guests on TV who used more *uh*'s and *and uh*'s than





American Language

likes and *y'knows*. Like fourscore and uh seven years ago, y'know, our fathers brought forth on this continent a uh new nation, y'know. And uh it was like conceived in liberty, y'know, and uh dedicated to like the uh proposition that all men are uh created like equal, y'know.

If my memory is correct, it was a President—John F. Kennedy—who, in spite of the excellence of his speech in general, brought *and uh* to the very center of our public stage. It is very old, but in my youth it was chiefly used by schoolchildren as a time killer when called upon to recite when they hadn't done their homework. If it were near the end of the class period, you could tough it through right to the bell with *and uhs*, aided and abetted by *as to that, uh* and *with respect to that, uh* and *regarding that situation, uh* and *on that question it seems that, uh*. Head scratching and rolling the eyes, as if in an effort to *organize* all the immense knowledge you had on the subject, could help you stone-wall it to the end of the class.

This may be repulsive, but it is an art in every case where the speaker would rather not be speaking at all. It is equally an art when the speaker is glad to have the stage but either has nothing to say, or does not want to commit himself even though he

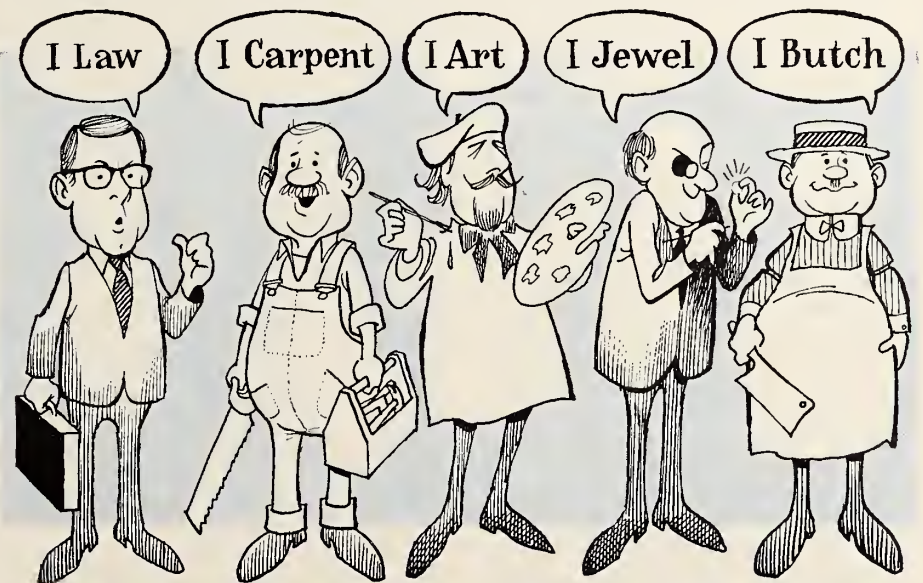
wants it known that he was heard.

While I heartily recommend Mr. Newman's book, he does not seem to recognize that some of the current use of empty language is the *creative* act of that growing body of Americans who are supposed to say something but either have nothing to say, or have a need to be heard without saying anything. Some make their living this way, some get subpoenas,

others have microphones stuck in their faces.

Students of the American language can testify that it is part of our genius never to fail to invent new language for any new need, even if the need is for ornate non-statements. Let us not bewail genius.

But if Newman does not recognize this as a creative process, his book is at least rich in examples of how folks at high levels of public and private life have now gone far beyond *and uh* to load their statements with a wealth of words, many having a



There are still a few nouns from which Americans have not yet coined verbs.

Some Past Testimonials to the American Language...



CONTINUED The Bodacious American Language

high-sounding ring, that would be unnecessary if they wanted to say something.

Perhaps newsmen—those of Mr. Newman's profession—share as much credit as anyone for the use of inflated non-speech by our political leaders. I think of how crudely the press treated the fine speech of Calvin Coolidge. Could this not have led to Dwight Eisenhower's reconstruction of Presidential language, in order to satisfy—as Mr. Coolidge did not—the hunger of the media for words that are vague enough and plentiful enough to permit endless speculation about their meaning—and thus fill newspaper space and broadcast time?

Mr. Coolidge spoke the rich, full, economical language that I admire quite as much as Mr. Newman does. He never wasted a syllable, but got right to the point and answered the question. If all public statements followed his model we would have no paper shortage today. Pressed to issue his view, as President, on whether our European allies should pay us the debts they incurred in WW1, Cal said:

"They hired the money, didn't they?"

This is classic English, American style. The idiom is Vermont, but the power and compactness are Shakespearean. In six little words, he let it all hang out.

But what happened to Cal for being

clear as crystal? Why, they lampooned him, mocked him, ridiculed him and hung the tab of Silent Cal on him. Actually, he left them nothing else to do to fill their space. They couldn't analyze or interpret his statement. It was all there, and no longer than a headline, with no need for a story to follow.

When any probable candidate for President says he isn't going to be a candidate in the next election, it should be good for reams of copy. Most of the few non-runners we have had have helped the media along by offering a list of reasons for not running. Then the media have analyzed the reasons offered and debated whether they were the real reasons, and discussed probable reasons that were different from those the non-runner offered. The more a non-candidate says about not running, the more it can be discussed, gnawed on, picked over and "analyzed"—without adding a bit to the fact itself. Thus words can beget words without end, and keep the raw material flowing into our vast and growing word industry.

Again, Cal's whole speech was no longer than a short headline. As the 1928 elections approached he issued six more words:

"I do not choose to run."

There is no more perfect use of the American language. He said what he was not going to do and why. What

would he not do? He would not run. Why would he not run? Because he chose not to. Hardly anybody else has been able in so few words—all of one syllable—to state both his intentions and his reasons on so large a subject. The only room left for comment was to write reams and reams about how little he'd said. Here I am, still doing it 47 years later. So of course Cal got lampooned and criticized and mocked for producing a gem when a gem was the last thing anyone wanted.

In 1953, Mr. Eisenhower became President. He wasn't about to commit the purity of expression that had led to the abuse of Mr. Coolidge. If the boys wanted words instead of answers, he'd supply them. He freely responded to all questions at great length. Yet he left the reporters to guess the answers according to their space. He could talk for five minutes on one question at a press conference, never finishing a sentence. He would start one, load it with qualifications and "noise phrases," then stop it in the middle. He could haul in background information and never finish it. Nobody could say he didn't talk to the press, though after five minutes of his "explanations" the gentlemen would look at one another as if to ask "What did he say?"

They kidded Ike for this, too, but I don't think it took. I think we can trace many of Mr. Newman's examples of profuse non-speech in government today back to Ike's ingenious

solution of the media's "Coolidge problem." History may show that he was the patron saint of the art—one more example, in a long history, of the vigor of American speech and of our supply of leaders who can rise to any occasion with new solutions.

Mr. Newman has sport with those who speak of 7 a.m. in the morning or 4 p.m. in the afternoon. He holds them in error, which they may be. But their error could be that they do not know that a.m. is morning and p.m. is afternoon. Some of these people may only be night people. We can't be sure whether it is the language or the sun that they misunderstand. Hardly anyone studies Latin any more, so that ante meridian and post meridian (for a.m. and p.m.) may no longer mean before noon and after noon to people who never see the sun.

But maybe that isn't it at all. It is quite common for us to shorten our language, then let it out again, then shorten it again. This may only be a sign that it is breathing, and not dying after all.

We want more to our speech than speed and brevity. We especially like it to please the ear and tongue and have rhythm. After years of saying 7 a.m. and loving it for its brevity, we may slowly come to regret our inability to sing it. But if someone will supply a few notes, you can certainly sing 7 a.m. in the morning, even if it is tautologically redundant and repetitiously prolix.

I did not notice Mr. Newman mention the way OK has been blown up to the astronomical proportions of AOK (a 50% increase in size). Possibly the astronauts don't know that the A is repetitious. Possibly they

just prefer the rhythm of AOK and don't give a damn if it is repetitious.

In the matter of repetition (or redundancy), language stylists are completely at odds with communications specialists. The science of communications puts a high value on redundancy, repeat redundancy, which is not, repeat not, necessarily bad, but is often, repeat often, essential to clarity and understanding. Repeat all of that.

But repetition is an absolute sin to speech purists, who claim that you should not never use a sentence where you say the same thing identically over again a second time.

In saying AOK instead of OK when transmitting, the astronauts have a purpose. It comes through more clearly against background noise than does OK. However, when they and others adopt it for such non-communications as cocktail party talk, where nobody hears—or cares to hear—anything but his own voice, AOK is plainly used for nothing but the pleasure of rolling it off the tongue.

Any student of OK will find many examples of it that have come and gone, in which a new rhythm was improvised. Okey-dokey stands out. And I recall a time when there were those who said oke for OK and noke for not OK. Though he was fictional, Herman Wouk's Captain Queeg in "The Caine Mutiny" was at his infrequent sweetest when he agreed to something by saying kay.

Such examples certainly show that we consider our speech to be an accordion that you can play, and not a rigid body lying in a coffin called "correct English."

In WW2 we had Naval Construc-

I WANT YOU TO CLEAN YOUR ROOM, AND I WANT YOU TO CLEAN IT AS OF THIS MOMENT FROM WHERE WE LOOK AT THINGS FROM THE VANTAGE POINT OF THIS PRESENT JUNCTURE IN TIME!



If plain folks spoke the way officials seem to, this is how Mom might say "now."

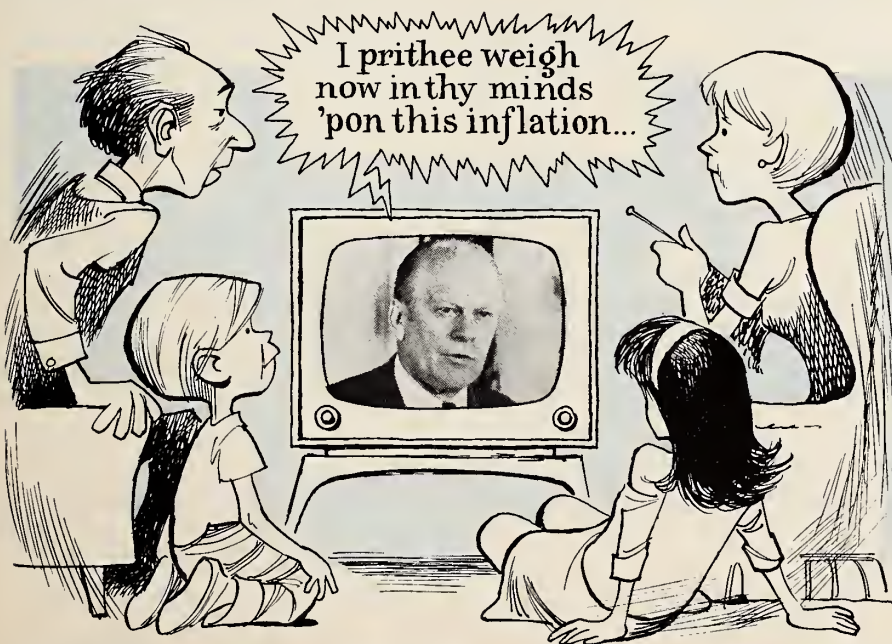
tion Battalions. They were immediately cut to NCB's, then just to CB's. The accordion was being squeezed. Then CB's were expanded, letter-wise but not noisewise, to Seabees. But within a short time even members of the Seabees were talking about Seabee Battalions (i.e.: Construction Battalion Battalions).

OK is one of America's greatest gifts to the world. The earliest written reference to it (Boston, 1839) explains that it was part of a passing fad to use initials for all kinds of pat phrases, like ISBD for "it shall be done." OK stood for Oll Korrekt. It was only a fun phrase, but it orbited the globe and is a common and official form of approval today in languages that have no such words as oll or korrekt.

Almost 100 years after OK was coined, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, wife of the president of Columbia University, tried to stomp it out as a vulgarity that trod on the purity of English. Sadly for her, both the London Times and British government (which had long since adopted thousands of words and usages invented in America) gave formal recognition to OK just as Mrs. Butler was trying to axe it. (Noah Webster—had he then been around—might have told her that she should have axed someone if it was ok before sticking her neck out.)

OK then stood firm until the astronauts started to let the accordion out. But what does AOK mean? Is it not All Oll Korrekt? And, unless he is transmitting, should one grammati-

(Continued on page 38)



Should the President take the lead in restoring our speech to Shakespearean purity?

WASHINGTON
PRO & CON



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question . . .

SHOULD NATURAL GAS

THE FEDERAL Power Commission recently announced that cutbacks in the delivery of natural gas by interstate pipelines this year will exceed last year's cutbacks by 81%.

It is estimated that natural gas shortages in New Jersey, for example, will lead to layoffs of 12,000 workers, with adverse affects on 400,000 more workers in related industries throughout the nation.

How can this happen in a country that holds vast reserves of natural gas?

The facts presented in exhaustive Senate National Fuels and Energy Study hearings demonstrate beyond question that natural gas wellhead price regulations have been responsible for these shortages.

Since the Federal Power Commission began regulating the price of natural gas sold to interstate pipelines in the 1960's, there has been a dramatic decline in the rate of discovery of new gas reserves.

Because the price of gas in interstate markets has been held to arbitrarily low levels by regulation, fewer wildcatters are willing to take the enormous financial risks of drilling exploratory wells.

This is why de-regulation of new natural gas heads most lists of "energy musts." Yet, because of widespread misinformation, critics vastly exaggerate the cost of de-regulation for the consumer.

The figures supplied by the Federal Energy Administration suggest otherwise. Even if de-regulated gas prices rise to \$2.20 per thousand cubic feet, more than double the current *free* market price, the increase that the average householder would pay in 1980 would be \$38.35, or an average of a little more than \$3.00 per month.

What are the alternatives? If we do not encourage the search for new sources of domestic natural gas, we will be forced to rely on two other sources: importing more liquefied natural gas from Algeria or the Soviet Union, or manufacturing synthetic nat-

ural gas, made largely from imported naphtha.

Currently, Washington, D.C., for example, is paying a 45¢ "city gate" price per thousand cubic feet of domestic natural gas. De-regulation would increase this price in the first year by less than 10¢. By way of contrast, synthetic gas in Washington, D.C. has an equivalent "city gate" cost of more than \$3.00 per thousand cubic feet, and liquefied gas has a "city gate" cost of between \$2.50 and \$3.00. Moreover, each of these commodities is dependent on foreign sources of supply.

In light of these facts, can anyone really question where the consumers' interests lie? No one is enthusiastic about paying higher prices for any commodity, however convenient or necessary. But the interest of the consumer is clearly on the side of having an adequate supply of natural gas to meet his needs at the lowest prices that will bring those supplies to the market—not the lowest price a federal bureaucrat can arbitrarily assign.

"YES"

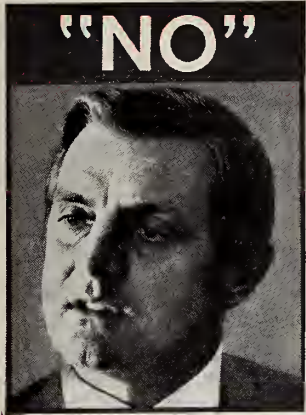


Sen. James L. Buckley
(C-R—N.Y.)

James L. Buckley

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this

PRICES BE DE-REGULATED ?



Sen. Walter F. Mondale
(D-Minn.)

THE GREAT natural gas rush of 1974 has begun. The major oil companies, who control the vast bulk of the known natural gas reserves in this country, have sensed the public's fears over natural gas shortages this winter and are trying to capitalize on these fears with an all-out push for de-regulation of natural gas prices.

If they succeed, let's see what will happen. We will add up to \$11 billion per year to the fuel bills of American consumers. We will realize only minor gains in the rate of discovery of the new domestic natural gas reserves we all are eager to find. We will increase the profits of the major oil companies by tens of billions of dollars over the coming decade. And, most incredibly of all, at the same time we are trying to free ourselves from dependence on foreign oil, we will peg the price of our domestic natural gas to the rigged, cartel price of oil.

The natural gas industry claims that it needs de-regulation—which would double or triple natural gas prices—as an incentive for more exploration. Yet within the past three years, the Federal Power Commission (FPC) has allowed natural gas prices to increase by 100%. Natural gas producers are now guaranteed a 15% return on their investment by the FPC, and in some instances have been granted prices which will give returns of up to 26%. Does this sound like an industry in hardship?

The industry claims that there is a real shortage of natural gas. Yet we have potential natural gas reserves in this country which, allowing for normal

rates of growth, will last us for 65 years. What's happening to it? Quite simply, the monopolistic natural gas industry is betting on de-regulation, and is withholding already discovered natural gas reserves. Up to 90% of existing oil and natural gas leases let by the Interior Department are now nonproducing. And one independent natural gas producer told the FPC this past summer that major natural gas producers had offered to buy up his reserves, *not* for the purpose of producing the natural gas we need, but to hold that gas as an investment, pending the de-regulation of natural gas prices.

The pattern is clear. In an industry in which eight major oil companies control 75% of the offshore natural gas reserves, American consumers will be the victims so long as the industry believes that de-regulation is imminent.

Only the protests of the public will stop the push for de-regulation. And only strong action by the Congress will give us a structure which reinjects competition into the industry and affords American consumers the protection they need.

Walter F. Mondale



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for January the arguments in PRO & CON: Should Natural Gas Prices Be De-Regulated?

IN MY OPINION THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS:

YES ☐ NO ☐

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. ➤

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

Dr. GATLING'S Remarkable Machine Gun

A history of rapid fire weapons, which Dr. Gatling believed would reduce armies and casualties in war!

By H. ALLEN PERRY

IT WAS June 1876. Lt Col. George Armstrong Custer and more than 250 men of the U.S. Seventh Cavalry were scouring the Montana hill country for hostile Sioux Indians.

Custer was traveling light and fast—so he'd left behind four Gatling guns that were available to him. His troops carried only Colt pistols and single-shot Springfields, whereas the Gatling was the granddaddy of all our modern rapid-fire weapons.

On June 25, Custer found the Indians he'd been looking for—at Little Bighorn. What followed was Custer's last stand.

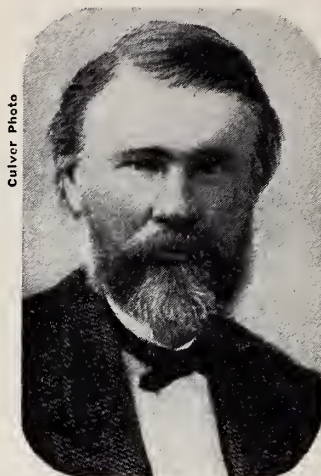
The result surely would have been different if Custer had decided to bring along the Gatling guns. According to Joseph E. Smith, in *Small Arms of the World*, they had a rate of fire of about 1,000 rounds a minute.

"One can hardly visualize a more perfect target for a tripod-mounted machine gun than a band of Indians galloping in a circle," writes Col. George Chinn in *The Machine Gun*, the Navy's official history of automatic weapons.

Two years later, when American troops attacked a combined force of Shoshones and Bannocks in an apparently impregnable position on top of a bluff near the Umatilla Agency, three Gatlings settled the issue.

And in December 1890, U.S. soldiers confronting the remnants of the Sioux nation, at Wounded Knee, turned their Gatlings on the Indians after a misunderstanding about relocation. Some 300-odd Indian men, women and children died as a result.

These events were hardly unique. In the last three decades of the 19th century, the British found frequent occasion to use their Gatling guns—in the Ashanti campaign in West Africa in 1874, against the Peruvians in 1877, in the Zulu war in 1879, in the Alexandria campaign in 1882 and elsewhere. In one encounter with the Zulus, a single Gatling cut down 473 tribesmen in a matter of minutes. At Alexandria, 370 British soldiers with a few Gatlings took the city and held it against thousands of



Dr. Richard J. Gatling, who came up with the world's first practical machine gun.

Egyptian troops—and rioters.

"Historians claim," writes Chinn, "that the... Gatling... more than any other weapon—helped change the odds in favor of the British during their days of empire building."

In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, both sides had Gatlings—and both failed to realize their potential. The Russians used them only for night fighting and to defend bridges.

Still, the gun had its moments. A Russian officer, a certain Captain Litvinoff, who, according to Philip Van Doren Stern, in *American Heritage Magazine*, "operated one of his regiment's two guns, wrote what is perhaps the first account by an actual participant of the Gatling's deadly might," describing a midnight surprise attack by the Turks on the Russian camp.

"Though it was dark, we perceived in front of us the galloping masses of the enemy, with uplifted, glittering swords. When they approached us within about 20 paces, I shouted the command 'Fire!' This was followed by a salvo of all men forming the cover and a simultaneous rattle of the two battery [Gatling] guns.

"In this roar, the cries of the enemy at once became weak and then ceased altogether. . . . I ventured to get a look at the surrounding ground,

availing myself of the first light of dawn. . . . At every step lay prostrated the dead bodies of the [Turks]."

Men had thought about a gun that would produce rapid fire long before Dr. Gatling invented his device. Generals had yearned for a weapon that would throw an uncountable number of projectiles at the enemy in a continuous stream. And throughout the ages, various inventors had done their best to oblige.

The first European multiple-firing weapon using gunpowder made its appearance just as the bow and arrow was at its peak as a military weapon, under Edward III, King of England from 1327 to 1377.

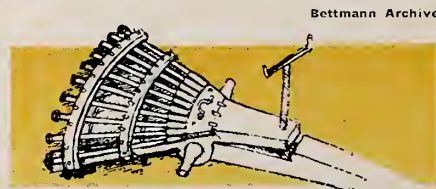
This weapon was called the "ribauldequin." It consisted of a number of iron tubes mounted on a platform, designed to fire simultaneously. Crude, awkward and very inaccurate, it was used mostly against heavily armored soldiers.

This was succeeded by something called the organ gun, whose rows of multiple barrels resembled a church organ. In the European wars between 1350 and 1600, such weapons were used by all sides, by the thousands. They had anywhere from a dozen to a gross of barrels. But none were true machine guns, they fired volleys with time out for reloading, they were touched off by hand and were not maneuverable for field operations.

In those days, the only way to set off a firearm was to ignite the gunpowder through a touch hole, by a wick, live ember or "slow match." Thus, a weapon had to be ignited by hand each time it was fired.

Leonardo da Vinci devised an organ gun whose barrels were placed in a fan-shaped pattern. This brought the touch-holes closer together, so the weapon could be fired more quickly.

In the 1600s, finally, inventors began arranging gun barrels in a circle



A multi-barreled volley gun devised by Leonardo da Vinci. The fan shape let one touch off all barrels at one point.

Three illustrations supplied by Arco Publishing Co. 219 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10003, publishers of "THE GATLING GUN" by Paul Wahl and Donald R. Toppel.



A British naval brigade clearing the streets of Alexandria, Egypt, with a Gatling gun in 1882.

and started experimenting with revolving cartridge chambers. These weapons still fired in volleys, rather than continuously.

On May 15, 1718, James Puckle received British patent number 418 for a "portable gun or machine that discharges so often and so many bullets [that can] be loaded so quickly as it renders it next to impossible to carry any ship by boarding."

The Puckle gun used a revolving cylinder, which brought charges in line with the barrel when a crank was turned. Each chamber used a flintlock—the latest ignition device—to provide the spark that set off the charge.

According to the London Journal

of March 31, 1722, Puckle put his machine on public trial. It was "discharged 63 times in seven minutes by one man, in the rain." But Puckle's gun was never put into production.

In 1814, an American sea captain, Joshua Shaw, drawing on earlier discoveries, invented the percussion cap, permitting the blow of a hammer to discharge a firearm. And on Jan. 22, 1856, the idea of housing both the percussion cap and the propelling charge in the base of the bullet was patented by Winchester Arms Co. Soon after, bullet, cap and charge were housed in a metal casing.

Within the year, inventors in Belgium, England and the United States developed multi-firing weapons using

the new cartridge, in every size from pistols to cannon. Most were operated by a crank, which loaded, cocked and fired the weapon.

By the time the Civil War started, ordnance staffs of many governments were being deluged by inventors of machine guns. A few were good enough to receive combat trials.

Four such weapons found a place in the Civil War, two on each side. One, the Billingham Requa battery, was used by the North throughout the war. It had 25 barrels, mounted flat on a metal platform. Its cartridges were spaced in a 25-round clip, which mated with the open rear end of the barrels. All 25 rounds were fired simultaneously, then the gun

Dr. Gatling's Remarkable Machine Gun

was quickly reloaded and fired again. A skilled operator could let loose 175 shots a minute. But this was still a volley-firing weapon, not a true machine gun.

The Ager "Coffee Mill" gun, also used by the North, was a machine gun by almost any definition. The gun had a hopper feed on top—like a coffee grinder—and was similarly crank-operated. It could fire a maximum of 120 shots a minute.

According to Stern, the "Coffee Mill" gun was first used sometime between Jan. 2 and Feb. 24, 1864, along the shores of the Potomac, by the 28th Pennsylvania Volunteer regiment commanded by Col. John W. Geary. He had two of the weapons, which he used in some minor skirmishes. "Coffee Mill" guns were first used in full-scale battle at Middleburg, Va., on March 29, 1864.

The gun did fairly well, as long as it was allowed to cool between firings. Otherwise, the barrel turned red hot, then white hot, then started dripping molten metal from its muzzle. Sometimes, despite precautions, operators loaded their overheated guns with live rounds, only to have the weapons blow up in their faces. For this reason, the guns were soon scrapped.

The Confederate Army's leading machine gun was the Williams smooth bore machine gun, a one-pounder with a 1.57 inch bore and a four-foot barrel. It was crank-operated and fired at 65 shots a minute. A battery of these weapons was attached to Pickett's brigade at the Battle of Seven Pines (Virginia) on May 3, 1862. Union troops quickly learned to treat Confederate troops armed with the gun with great caution.

Another machine gun was devised for Confederate forces by their ordnance chief, Maj. Gen. Josiah Gorgas (father of William C. Gorgas, sanitation expert at Cuba and at the Panama Canal).

The Gorgas gun, a single-barrel, cast-iron, smooth bore device, had a circular feed at the butt end, with 18 chambers and provision for 18 percussion caps. It was not perfected in time to be tested in battle and after the war was made obsolete by other weapons.

In addition, both the Confederacy and the Union Army had a number of volley guns—huge, cannon-like affairs whose solid barrels were drilled with many holes down their length, each hole constituting a separate barrel. One of these gadgets, the Vandenberg Volley gun, had anywhere from 85 to 451 "barrels," all

of which were fired simultaneously.

Every one of these Civil War weapons was used for the defense of key positions, such as bridges, passes, important roads, approaches to cities, etc. They were simply too heavy and too ungainly to be taken into the field for offensive actions.

In the right circumstances, however, they were overpowering. A Union officer, describing the effects of the "Coffee Mill" gun at Middleburg, said, "One of these guns was brought to bear on a squadron of



Dr. Gatling poses, wearing derby, with hand on crank of his 1893 Bulldog model.

[Confederate] cavalry at 800 yards and it cut them to pieces terribly, forcing them to fly," according to Stern.

Looking back, it's obvious these early Civil War machine guns were only curiosities—precursors of a practical machine gun, not actually practical weapons themselves.

But late in the war, a few Union commanders, acting entirely on their own, purchased some samples of a new type of machine gun and tried them out in combat. These weapons proved to be free from jamming or

overheating and capable of an astonishing rate of fire—300-500 shots a minute. They were the first Gatling machine guns.

The best-known of these commanders was Benjamin Butler. He bought 12 Gatling guns at his own expense, complete with 1,000 rounds of ammunition each, for \$1,000 a gun, then directed their use during the siege of Petersburg, Va., in the spring of 1865. Here, they were said to be quite effective.

Butler's were the forerunners of the world's first practical machine gun, the brainchild of Dr. Richard J.

Gatling, a native of North Carolina who had moved north before the war.

Gatling, the son of an inventor, had earlier patented a rice-planting machine, then adapted it for other grains. He studied medicine for two years at La Porte, Ind., then, after a year at Ohio Medical College, was granted a degree. There's no record he ever practiced medicine, however.

According to letters he wrote a dozen years after the Civil War, Gatling first began thinking about a machine gun in 1861, when, while living in Indianapolis, "I witnessed almost daily the departure of troops to the front and the return of the wounded, sick and dead. The most of the latter lost their lives not in battle, but by sickness and exposure incident to the service.

"It occurred to me if I could invent a machine—a gun—which could, by its rapidity of fire, enable one man to do as much battle duty as a hundred, that it would, to a great extent, *supercede the necessity of large armies and consequently exposure to battle and disease be greatly diminished.*" Our italics.

Whether his motives were humanitarian or monetary, Dr. Gatling proceeded like a man with a mission. By Nov. 4, 1862, he'd received a patent on a machine gun.

The Gatling gun was unique in that it had six barrels, which an operator revolved by turning a crank. This loaded, cocked and fired the weapon, extracted the empty cartridge casing and ejected it from the gun. Since each barrel was in use only one-sixth of the time that the gun was in operation, overheating was no problem. If one or more of the barrels jammed, the others continued to fire.

The Governor of Indiana, one of the first to see the gun tested, assured Gatling he'd see to it the gun was given proper attention in Washington. So Gatling raised money to build six samples. Fire destroyed his factory and his engineering blueprints, but Gatling raised more money and built 12 new guns at a plant in Cincinnati.

When he attempted to arrange for trials in Washington, however, Brig. Gen. J. Y. Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, turned him down cold. Army authorities had been investigating Carolina-born Gatling for some time and were very suspicious of him.

According to Henry B. Carrington, commanding general of the Indiana district, Gatling belonged to the Order of American Knights, a group of Confederate sympathizers who, says Chinn, "were busily engaged in aiding the Southern cause by acts of sabotage."



The Gatling gun was outmoded when U.S. troops first used it with telling effect in support of moving infantry, in the attack on Santiago, Cuba (above) in 1898.

Carrington claimed that Dr. Gatling, "inventor of the gun so-named," along with the jailer of Louisville, Ky., were the leaders of the organization and that they'd recently participated in the burning of a federal supply boat at Louisville.

This suspicion was catching. Ripley refused to look at Gatling's invention because he was convinced that the gun might, in some strange way, harm the Union. He also evidently believed rumors that Gatling had located his factory in Cincinnati so that he could easily deliver weapons to both North and South.

Gatling may well have harbored sympathies for the South, but it's unlikely he was an active participant in the Order of American Knights or any similar organization. He was too busy perfecting his gun and trying to sell it to any interested party, Union, Confederate or foreign—or private.

Gatling wrote Lincoln on Feb. 18, 1864. "[The gun] is just the thing needed to aid in crushing the present rebellion," he wrote. "[It] is very simple in its construction, strong and durable and can be used effectively by men of ordinary intelligence."

Though Lincoln had been instrumental in getting the Union Army to try Ager's "Coffee Mill" gun, he was too busy—and too discouraged with machine guns—to reply.

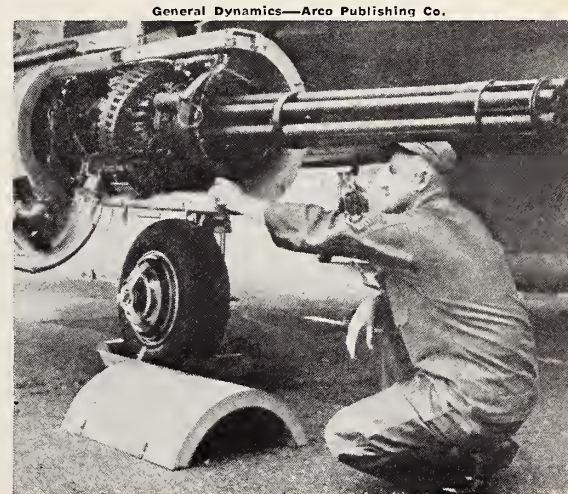
Meanwhile, Gatling and his Cincinnati associates managed to sell a few guns to Butler and some other Union commanders. Though the Army Ordnance Department wouldn't even look at the Gatling, the Washington Navy Yard gave it an official trial, which was successful enough for Admiral Dahlgren to approve the weapon's adoption, supplying it to any fleet or

squadron commander who requested it. Among those who did was Admiral David Dixon Porter, who ordered a Gatling sent to Cairo, Ill. Others were mounted on various boats and bridges.

In Autumn 1864, Gatling moved to a Philadelphia plant with an excellent reputation. And he began work on a new, improved machine gun. The 1865 model, as it was called, contained all the elements of the Gatling gun that became legend.

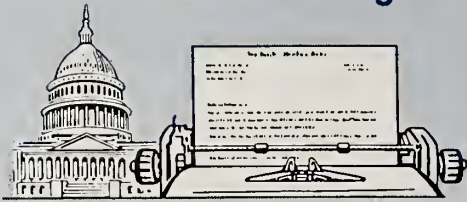
This weapon was made in one-inch and .50 caliber models. In operation, one man installed a feeder loaded with rim-fire copper-case cartridges while another aimed the gun and turned the crank. As he turned, a set of bevel gears revolved the main shaft and the barrels rotated.

One by one, the cartridges dropped
(Continued on page 34)



Hotchkiss, Browning and Maxim guns replaced Gatling's. But one of his ideas has been reborn in the Vulcan system of weaponry for modern jet fighters.

Dateline Washington . . .



REPLACING WELFARE WITH CASH. STRIKE RIGHT FOR GOVERNMENT WORKERS? PUT-DOWN FOR GLOBAL TELECASTS!

The concept of a guaranteed annual income for American families, proposed by the Nixon Administration as the "Family Assistance Plan" but rejected by Congress, has surfaced again as the "Income Supplement Program" in the Ford Administration.

The idea is to replace the present welfare program--food stamps, housing subsidies, etc.,--with cash. President Nixon's proposal was to guarantee each American family of four with a minimum income of \$3,600 per year. Approved by the House, the legislation was killed in the Senate, where liberals maintained the income level was too low and conservatives argued that the plan was too loose.

The cash concept--once known as the "Negative Income Tax"--is supported by legislators who feel a fresh approach is needed to deal more equitably with the nation's mounting welfare problem and cost. Opponents argue that the cash cost will be more, not less; and that \$3,600 a year for a family of four is below subsistence level.

The new Congress is bracing for the political storm that will engulf Capitol Hill when organized labor makes its long-planned pitch for legislation providing the right to strike to nearly 14 million federal, state and other government workers around the country.

In the offing for years, the legislation is now seen as having a good chance for passage by the 94th Congress for two reasons: one, the poor economic situation has been accelerating the drive to organize government workers, some 5 million of whom are already in the union fold; and two, the new Congress is dominated by Democrats, many of whom were elected with the help of organized labor.

Even before the election, the civil servants, backed by their unions, displayed their growing muscle by persuading Congress to kill President Ford's move to hold up their wage increases as a restraint on inflation.

The satellites spinning around the earth make it feasible for telecasts to be shown

all over the globe from the United States or any other country with the technology and know-how. Efforts by U.S. proponents of the world's right to know, however, have met with little enthusiasm in the United Nations.

The Communist countries are dead set against permitting free world telecasts to reach their TV sets without "prior consent" by the recipient countries. The Third World nations likewise show little enthusiasm for TV on a global basis. These countries fear the impact on their people of the U.S. way of life and high standard of living.

The issue is to come to a head before a U.N. subcommittee next month. The United States will make a strong appeal, but in view of the Red--Third World control of the United Nations we can expect only another put-down.

PEOPLE & QUOTES

RX FOR CRIMINALS

"The welfare of our society demands that there be prompt, impartial and resolute handling of career criminals by prosecutors and the courts." Clarence Kelley, FBI Director.

MOSCOW SAVVY

"The American role in maintaining a worldwide military balance is . . . better understood in Moscow than it is in this country." Sec'y of Defense James Schlesinger.

ANTI-CONTROLS

"I can take all the pressure anyone can give before I would give in to wage and price controls." Sec'y of the Treasury William Simon.

MAN'S PERVERSITY

"It is one of the perversities of human nature that people have a far greater capacity for enduring disasters than for preventing them, even when the danger is plain and imminent." J. William Fulbright, former Senator.

FORD FACES FACTS

"Whether it is a recession or not a recession is immaterial. We have problems." President Ford.

PRACTICAL VIEW

"If the world collapses we shall collapse with it and we don't want to." Shah of Iran Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

PAPERWORK PAYROLL

"It is no secret that the paperwork supports a multitude of jobs in our industry, as well as in the government structure . . . all at the public's expense. . . ." C. J. Pilliod, Jr., chairman, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

"WASHINGTONOLOGY"

" . . . one of the dangers of 'Washingtonology' is that all of us are so easily seduced into ignoring what is clearly visible on the surface in order to speculate darkly as to what mysteries lie at the heart of things." Irving Kristol, N.Y. Univ. Henry Luce Professor.

JANUARY 1975

**CONGRESS OVERRIDES PRESIDENT'S
VETO OF VIET VETS EDUCATION BILL:**

By an overwhelming margin of 394-10 in the House and 90-1 in the Senate, Congress in December overrode President Ford's veto of HR12628, the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974...The bill was discussed in some detail in Veterans Newsletter for December... However, here are repeated its major provisions: It will (1) increase educational assistance allowances by 22.7% for eligible veterans, wives, widows and children and by 18.2% for vets taking full-time on-the-job training, PREP, flight training or correspondence education programs; (2) liberalize eligibility requirements for disabled Viet vets to equalize them with WW2 and Korean War vets; (3) extend education benefits from 36 to 45 months and authorize direct loans up to \$600 a school year to help cover education costs...All amendments in the act are effective immediately except that the rate increase is retroactive to Sept. 1, 1974 and the new loan program takes effect Jan. 1, 1975.

The Legion worked long and hard on this bill with Members of Congress and their staffs. As soon as the override vote was announced, Nat'l Cmdr James M. Wagonseller sent messages of appreciation in the name of 2.7 million Legionnaires and nearly one million Auxiliary members to each Member of Congress who had voted for the new law...He said "Since 1964 The American Legion has worked for a Vietnam Era G.I. Bill designed to meet the soaring costs of education and encourage more young veterans to complete their training. With hundreds of thousands of Vietnam Era veterans joining our ranks, The American Legion has made an all-out effort this year to obtain a bill that would provide these young veterans with education and training adequate to today's needs. While HR12628 does not accomplish all that the Legion wanted it does go a long way toward meeting the nation's commitment to its veterans of post-Korea and the Vietnam Era. This landmark legislation is an investment in the

future of America and we are grateful to the Congress that this long-sought objective of The American Legion is now accomplished."

In a supplemental statement, the Cmdr noted that during 1974 the Legion fought a sometimes lonely battle to achieve a new law that would substantially assist the nation's younger veterans to complete their education and readjustment to civilian life... "Early in 1974 there were others who were willing to settle for less than what The American Legion firmly believed was necessary and due the Vietnam veteran," the Cmdr said... "We believe we were right to continue the efforts for adequate legislation."

The Legion had urged Congress to include a direct allowance for tuition payments in the new law. However, agreement could not be reached on this provision between the Senate and the House...The Legion's request will be renewed in the 94th Congress along with increased efforts to achieve pension reform.

**A BRIEF LOOK AT SOME FEDERAL LAWS
ADOPTED DURING 1974 WHICH MAY BE OF
INTEREST TO VETS AND LEGIONNAIRES:**

Up to presstime the Second Session of the 94th Congress had adopted 26 laws which satisfied all or part of one or more Legion resolutions and about 50 more which affect Legion-supported programs... Here's a brief listing of some of those laws.

PL93-238 and PL93-437, which provide funds for the Dep't of Defense during the remainder of Fiscal Year 1974 and for FY 1975...The latter act included restoration of funds originally reduced by the Senate for development of the B-1 bomber which the Legion insists is a vital element in the nation's TRIAD defense system.

PL93-247, which provides financial assistance for the prevention, identification and treatment of child abuse and neglect.

PL93-253, which establishes the Drug Enforcement Administration.

PL93-289, the Veterans' Insurance Act of 1974, which among other things, increases from \$15,000 to \$20,000 the maximum Servicemen's Group Life Insurance coverage for in-service personnel

VETERANS NEWSLETTER

and provides for full-time coverage for certain members of the Reserves and National Guard.

PL93-295, which provides disability compensation increases for some 2.2 million service-connected disabled vets and dependency indemnity compensation benefits for over 300,000 surviving widows and children.

PL93-326, raises federal contributions for the purchase of agricultural commodities for the school lunch program.

PL93-328, which provides postal rate relief for certain nonprofit publications such as this magazine and other Legion publications...The new law extends the phase-in program for increased mailing rates from 10 to 16 years.

PL93-337, extends from eight to 10 years from date of discharge the period for Vietnam Era veterans to pursue their education.

PL93-344, the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

PL93-380, which, among other things, provides funds to establish veterans' affairs offices on college campuses and other programs.

PL93-414, provides, among other things, funds for the Veterans Administration Fiscal Year 1975 budget of nearly \$14 billion, funds to continue the Selective Service System on a standby basis, funds to continue the space shuttle program and for the American Battle Monuments Commission.

PL93-415, to improve the quality of juvenile justice and overhaul the federal approach to the problems of juvenile delinquency and children in trouble, including runaway youths.

PL93-416, authorizes compensation to federal employees concurrently with armed services retirement pay or VA benefits.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION STILL AWAITING CONGRESSIONAL ACTION AT PRESSTIME:

Though a good deal of veterans' legislation had been passed by Dec. 5, 1974, there was much yet to be done before year's end...The following legislation was still hanging fire for one reason or another at presstime.

HR15580, which funds the Dep'ts of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare in Fiscal Year 1975...Included are funds for several health and education programs for children and for improved veterans

employment and re-employment programs... Senate and House-passed versions of this bill were being worked out in conference as this is being written.

HR15912, to improve the G.I. Home Loan program and to increase the grant for specially adapted housing for seriously disabled veterans.

S2363, to increase the VA grant for the purchase of automobiles for certain service-disabled veterans and expand the list of adaptive equipment that may be authorized on a continuing basis...The measure also equalizes eligibility for such conveyance for Viet vets...The bill cleared the Senate and was pending in the House Committee on Veterans Affairs at presstime...Favorable action was expected.

S3341, to increase the per diem and mileage rates for government employees traveling on official business and for service-connected vets authorized to travel to and from VA facilities...Senate and House-passed versions of this measure were being worked out in conference.

S4013, to amend The American Legion's charter to redefine eligibility for membership...The measure passed the Senate October 4 and was stalled in the House at presstime.

S4040, a bill to provide 12% increases in monthly pension benefits to non-service connected veterans, eligible survivors and parents in receipt of dependency indemnity compensation...It would also raise income limitations by \$400...The bill is a stopgap measure and will only buy time for some pensioners pending true pension program reforms...The measure cleared Congress and was headed for the White House at this writing.

S4081, the bill to restore Veterans Day to Nov. 11, passed the Senate on Oct. 10 and was still sitting in a House Judiciary Subcommittee awaiting action as Veterans Newsletter went to press...Prior to the national elections, the sub-committee had announced its intentions of holding hearings on the measure commencing in November...After the elections the Legion was notified that hearings on the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller for Vice President would probably defer consideration of Veterans Day legislation for the remainder of the session...If this legislation is not enacted by the 93rd Congress, it will transfer to the House Committee on Post Office & Civil Service because of Congressional reform of committee assignments beginning in 1975.

JANUARY, 1975

Legion's Legislative Program Ready For The 94th Congress

Legion goals include: improved veterans and dependents pension program, strong national defense, tuition payment for G.I. Bill Viet veterans and protection of VA medical system if a national health insurance program is enacted.

Although The American Legion annually adopts several hundred resolutions at national conventions and National Executive Committee meetings, only a certain number call for new laws or amendments to existing laws which affect veterans, their families and the nation at large. These mandates, this year about 125 of them, are known as the Legion's Legislative Program. And when the 94th Congress convenes this month, it will have perhaps thousands of bills to debate and study. Some of them will be on matters of interest to the nation's more than 29 million veterans and their dependents.

There isn't room to give background on all of the Legion's resolutions (each has been published in digest form here during the past several months), so it is necessary to select for publication what Legion Legislative Division staffers believe to be the top issues which have the widest range of interest and affect the broadest spectrum of people.

In the October 1974 issue of this magazine, newly elected National Commander James M. Wagoner (Ohio) outlined five major areas for emphasis in his Legion year. Two of these points were non-legislative. One concerned the need to form new Legion posts, thereby increasing membership and serving communities better. The other urged posts to find ways to celebrate the Bicentennial (Spirit of '76) locally.

The other three points were definitely in the legislative area and continue to be of major Legion concern. They are: (1) to secure a tuition allowance under the G.I. Bill for Vietnam Era veterans; (2) to urge Congress to update and reform the veterans and dependents pension program and (3) to make Congress thoroughly aware of the Legion's position on national health insurance.

At presstime, legislation to improve the G.I. education assistance program—though without a tuition allowance—had been overwhelmingly adopted over

a Presidential veto (see Veterans Newsletter). In November, when the bill was first passed, Cmdr Wagoner urged President Ford not to veto it. Following the veto, he wrote the President that "The American Legion is shocked and disillusioned by your veto of legislation designed to improve the lot of the younger veteran seeking to further his education and increase his potential for future service to America. We are aware of heavy inflationary pressures for we are no more immune to them than any other group of Americans. However we viewed this measure as an investment in America, both from a monetary standpoint and from the standpoint of developing America's human resources to the fullest. We have labored long and hard to help the younger veteran in his ef-

Nat'l Membership Bulletin

As of Dec. 5, 1974 national membership in the Legion totaled 1,667,233 for the 1975 membership year—13,398 ahead of the same date a year earlier—with 34 departments leading that pace. Also for 1975, Nat'l Cmdr Wagoner's new post formation program seemed to be off to a good start. Up to presstime, 12 new posts (three in Pennsylvania, two each in Florida, South Carolina and Texas, and one each in Illinois, Louisiana and North Carolina) had been formed and a total of \$850 worth of incentive prizes had been distributed. Final figures for the 1974 membership year are not yet complete and are scheduled to be reported in February News of the Legion. However, up to presstime, six departments (Ariz., Fla., Md., Minn., N.D., and S.D.) had made all-time highs with 17 departments exceeding their previous year's membership and 25 reaching assigned goals.

forts to readjust. We believe America owes him a fighting chance. . . We are duty-bound to support any effort to override this veto."

The VA's pension program, which had been slated to get a thorough overhaul by Congress in 1974, didn't get it. Instead, a stopgap measure to provide a 12% increase in monthly pension benefits to non-service connected veterans, eligible survivors and parents in receipt of dependency indemnity compensation was being considered along with a \$400 increase in income limitations. At presstime, the bill had passed Congress and was White House bound.

In Veterans Newsletter for November 1974, the Legion's pension proposal was outlined in some detail. Basically, what it seeks is an umbrella level of pension payment which would still provide benefits to needy pensioners when all other income is subtracted from it. The Legion also seeks a link to Social Security raises so that VA benefits would go up by the same percentage at the same time, thus alleviating any penalty on VA pensioners because of rising income. This would provide some measure of protection against inflation.

Unless this or some similar formula is devised VA pensioners will continue to have pension benefits reduced or cut off completely whenever Social Security payments or other income for retirees is increased.

The Legion's position on national health insurance—evolved after a special study group deliberated on it for over a year—has been published in this magazine and presented to Congress.

Basically, it flows from two central themes: (1) that the Legion will oppose any national health insurance plan which does not contain specific guarantees to preserve the Veterans Administration medical care system for veterans and (2) that the eligibility of veterans for VA care must be preserved.

In addition to mandates seeking adequate funds for fiscal 1976 for the Veterans Administration and the various federal departments and agencies whose programs the Legion supports, here are some primary legislative goals for the First Session of the 94th Congress and the Legion national commission areas from which the mandates emanated:

- **Americanism:** Legislation to prohibit the employment of illegal aliens (see December 1974 issue) and to require an oath of allegiance by applicants for passports (see September 1974 issue) and for federal employment purposes.

National Legislative Commission, The American Legion
1608 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006

Date.....

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Also legislation to update the U.S. Flag Code. The Legion has been pressing this last for well over a decade. Even those well informed on flag etiquette are sometimes confused about various flag usages and abuses. A better written and more modern code will help clear the confusion. If new laws are not adopted soon, the American Bicentennial will pass and the country will still have an antiquated code governing its national symbol.

- **Children & Youth:** An amendment to the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act to solve existing problems pertaining to the adoption of children of servicemen and legislation to assist families faced with catastrophic illnesses.

- **Economic:** Strengthen the office of Veterans Employment, preference for

war veterans in all federally financed employment and opposition to removal of the G.I. Home Loan program from the VA.

- **Foreign Relations:** Maintain U.S. control of the Panama Canal and continue efforts to obtain an accounting of MIA's in Southeast Asia.

- **National Security:** Adequate national defense systems and support for the total force concept.

- **Veterans Affairs & Rehabilitation:** Maintain the VA as the sole agency providing benefits to veterans; establish additional national cemeteries and improvements in the VA medical program including higher pay and better working conditions for professional personnel to insure adequate care and treatment of veterans and dependents.

Additionally, the Legion will be involved in 1975 in efforts to (1) obtain further relief from increased postal rates for our national and departmental publications and (2) to protect The American Legion against the loss of its tax-exempt status on property located in the District of Columbia.

For a look back at the accomplishments of the Second Session of the 93rd Congress during 1974, see Veterans Newsletter which precedes this news section. Veterans Newsletter also contains the latest possible news of legislation which was expected to be enacted before 1974 passed into history.

Interested Legionnaires who wish to keep up to date with veterans legislation in more detail are invited to subscribe to the National Legislative Bulletin for \$4.00 annually. A coupon is provided for subscription purposes.

Vets Benefits Not Welfare

"We take the position that wartime veterans are a special class, who, having served the nation in wartime, are deserving of special treatment," said Nat'l Cmdr James M. Wagonseller in response to publication in early December of a 20th Century Fund Task Force report which urged, among other things, the incorporation of certain veterans benefits into the general welfare area.

Said the Cmdr "The general premise . . . is, of course, a proposal with which we totally disagree. In all fairness, we would rather withhold definitive comment until we have had the opportunity to review the report in detail."

The U. S. Air Force Museum At Dayton, Ohio

Legionnaires traveling about the country by auto may want to visit the U. S. Air Force Museum (photo right) located at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. The oldest and largest military aviation museum in the world, it covers the subject from the Wright Brothers to space travel with aircraft of all sizes and descriptions, films, aeronautical items, military equipment and exhibits. Operated by the Air Force, it is open every day of the year except Christmas Day. There is no admission charge and visitors can tour without guides. Photography is encouraged and a coffee shop and gift shop are on the premises. The museum accepts suitable items donated for display. Visitors should exit Ohio Route 4 at Harshman Road, about five miles northeast of Dayton. From time to time, News of the Legion will publish information on other service museums around the nation.





In August 1971 photo (above, left) an emaciated Jim Nunn had bedsores so bad they almost helped cause death. Above, right, the Viet vet paraplegic poses for photo in October 1974 with Nurse Wallace who pioneered new bedsore healing technique.

No More Bedsores

If you have ever laid in a hospital bed with bedsores or known some one who suffered with them, this story will interest you.

A VA nurse working in the Louisville, Kentucky VA Hospital has discovered a technique that dramatically cures skin ulcers, commonly known as bedsores and medically known as decubitus ulcers.

But by whatever name known, they're bad news. Not only do bedsores hamper recovery from disease or injury, they also debilitate the patient and can contribute to death.

So it was truly an important discovery when Nurse Gladys Chowning Wallace (R.N.), first applied karaya gum and powder to a patient's wounds and found that somehow this helped cure stubborn skin ulcers.

Though Nurse Wallace would be the first to describe it as a technique of care rather than a cure, there isn't any doubt that the procedure works. Research is currently moving forward on karaya and associated uses and techniques. Meanwhile, requests for information on it pour in to the Louisville VA Hospital from all over the nation and from some foreign countries.

A clinical nurse specialist, Nurse Wallace had been using karaya gum and powder on skin ulcers and wounds of similar nature for protective reasons. Karaya is a vegetable gum derived from certain trees in India where it is harvested. A sterculia gum, it is primarily used to seal openings around artificial openings in the body where appliances are used.

Mrs. Wallace noticed that skin on wounds or openings in the body of this type besides being well sealed and pro-

tected, also seemed to heal better than tissue not so protected.

And though she had used karaya in a relative manner on other patients the technique was really challenged when it was used on Jim Nunn, a 21-year-old paraplegic Vietnam Era vet with a serious abdominal wound. He was one of the first to have karaya employed on his chronic skin ulcers. It was on Jim and other veterans with similar cases that the dramatic curative properties of karaya and associated techniques of care became evident.

When Jim (see photos above) was placed in her care, he was in bad shape.

He'd had a colostomy performed, had terrible bedsores—partly attributed to his paraplegia—had lost 90 lbs and was hanging on to life by the proverbial thread.

Mrs. Wallace dressed his wounds, applied his ostomy bag, sprinkled karaya powder around the opening for the tube, using the accepted technique for protection, then also sprinkled karaya powder over some other nearby skin ulcers. Then she covered the wound area with a sheet of clear, plastic wrap such as used by housewives so that the wound would be protected, could be observed without disturbance and his bed could be kept

Andrews Sisters Get N.Y. County Legion Award



The Andrews Sisters (Patty, left and Maxene, right), stars of the Broadway show, "Over Here," a nostalgic view of WW2, receive Entertainer of the Year Awards from the N.Y. County Legion at a Veterans Day performance of the musical at New York's Shubert Theater. More than 100 Legionnaires were in the audience. Participating in the awards presentation were (l to r): Paul Wendel, M.C., Peter Massimino, N.Y. County Cmdr, who made the presentation, and Program Chairman John Morahan.

cleaner. This was in June of 1971.

The next day, as reported in the American Journal of Nursing, "it was apparent that the patient's intensive medical treatment was proving effective, for he was generally improved." Within seven days, Jim's entire abdomen was covered with new, pink, smooth and healthy skin! Nurse Wallace discussed the results with Jim's surgeon who okayed similar treatment on his leg ulcers and back sores. Within 75 days his leg ulcers were completely healed and in just over 90 days his back ulcers were healed. In short order Jim gained 60 lbs and was on his way out of the hospital by December to receive outpatient treatment and visiting nurse care at home.

The Louisville VA Hospital has since used karaya vegetable gum and powder successfully for more than 100 patients, including paraplegics and quadriplegics with decubitus ulcers, amputees with infected leg stumps and diabetics. No untoward effects or complications have been reported. The treatment is also being used in Kentucky hospitals and in other hospitals around the country.

Mrs. Wallace has been in nursing all her life, including four years service as a WW2 operating room Army nurse in the European theater. A warm, personable woman, she describes her work as "very rewarding." She used to belong to the Legion following WW2 but family, work and necessary continued nursing education took up most of her time. She may rejoin the Legion after retirement next year to help "keep the boys in line." She will have 30 years with the VA by then.

The last paragraph of a letter Mrs. Wallace wrote to this magazine in response to our inquiry for information pretty well sums up the kind of person she is: "My brother and I are proud to have served in WW2. My nephews served during the Korean War and my one and only son served four years in the U.S. Navy during the Vietnam War. I am proud indeed to be able to continue to serve those who have served."

Jobs For Vets?

Veterans are still hurting for jobs. That's the word as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Dep't of Labor at the end of October 1974.

Although the national unemployment rate for all workers stood at 6% at that time (which wasn't good), it was worse for veterans, especially younger veterans. According to the BLS, "the unemployment rate for Vietnam Era veterans 20-34 years old, at 5.6% in October, was about unchanged from the previous month, remaining below the jobless rate of their nonveteran counterparts (6.4%). However, the most recently

discharged veterans (those 20-24 years old) continued to experience higher unemployment than their nonveteran counterparts. The jobless rate for these young veterans was 11.7% compared with 8.2% for young nonveterans. Jobless rates for most of the veteran and nonveteran groups were above their year-ago levels."

Legion Baseball Graduates

Two Legion baseball graduates in the major leagues have won Baseball Writer's Ass'n Cy Young Awards.

Jim (Catfish) Hunter, right-handed pitching ace of the World Champion Oakland A's, won the American League Award and Mike Marshall, Los Angeles Dodgers relief pitching wizard, got the National League Award.

Marshall played Legion baseball with Post 97 of Adrian, Michigan, and Hunter played with Hertford County Post 102 of Attoskie, N.C.

Earlier, Oakland A's pitcher Rollie Fingers was awarded the "Most Valuable Player" title for the 1974 World Series. Fingers played Legion ball with Upland Post 73, Upland, Cal., and was named 1964 Legion "Player of the Year."

World Vets To Gather

In June 1974, News of the Legion reported on a World Assembly of War Veterans which is scheduled to take place in Sydney, Australia, Aug. 11-16, 1975 under the sponsorship of The Returned Services League of Australia.

At present, planning for the assembly includes addresses by world personalities, business and social meetings, sight-seeing, a parade and other events.

For further information—including estimated costs for such a trip—contact The Executive Officer, Assembly Secretariat, GPO Box 2609, Sydney, Australia, 2001. Send your inquiry via air mail.

Legion Fire Safety Decal Set



Above is an actual-size replica of a reflective decal set promoting fire safety which is part of a new Legion Children & Youth Commission campaign to help reduce death by fire in the home. It is available to posts for distribution to homes in their areas along with instructions on how to place the decals most effectively. Also enclosed is fire safety promotion literature for use in cooperation with local and state health and fire prevention agencies. There are two decals to the set. One, with adhesive on the back, is for placement at floor level on doors leading into a child's or invalid's room (firemen usually crawl into smoke-filled areas since the air is better at that level). The other, with adhesive on the front, is designed to be placed inside glass windows at the front of a house to alert firemen responding to a call. Order these highly visible decals and supporting material from The American Legion, National Emblem Sales, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind., 46206 at \$15 for 100 sets or \$50 for 500 sets.

Library Donors Thanked



Nassau Co., N.Y.: Aided History Library

Representatives of Nassau Co., N.Y., Legion posts which have helped Hofstra Univ. more than double the size of its library collection on New York State history were President Robert L. Payton's guests at a Veteran's Day luncheon at Hofstra.

Payton, Library officials and over 50 Legionnaires and Auxiliary members gave special recognition to James N. MacLean, Esq., chairman emeritus of the James N. MacLean American Legion Memorial Library at Hofstra. "Since he first organized it in 1952, Mr. MacLean's vigorous leadership has brought the collection to a total of 5,000 books, photographs and other resources," said Payton.

"In addition to the 3,500 items the Library has secured with its own funds, this has given the University one of the best collections on N.Y. state history."

The National Hq of the Legion also honored MacLean at the luncheon.

In the photo above, l. to rt., are Eugene Box, County Adjutant; Charles Graham, County Cmdr; McLean; Payton; and Ernst Viegleman, CoVCMdr.

Unlike some memorials, the MacLean collection includes numerous donations made in honor of living persons. "Our experience has been that people receive great satisfaction in knowing that the people they honor with their gifts are able to enjoy that honor while they are still alive," noted J. Terry Bender, director of special collections.

Hofstra officials also gave special recognition to: Post 265, Garden City, for the largest per capita donation to the collection. The post's name will be inscribed on a silver bowl kept in the Library; Glenwood Landing Post 336, given a certificate of appreciation for the largest actual donation to the collection; Auxiliary Unit 1812, Plainview, awarded a certificate of appreciation for the largest contribution by an Auxiliary. Col. Gerald Sutcliffe, ret., for his contribution to the development of college libraries and his leadership in the Post 265 victory; Baldwin Post 246; Hicksville Post 421; Valley Stream Post 854; West Hempstead Post 1087; Uniondale Post 1487; and Hempstead Post 390.

BRIEFLY NOTED

The Richland County (Ohio) Legion Council set up an information and veterans assistance booth at the County Fair in Mansfield and processed membership renewals, new applications, and re-instatements. Vietnam veteran bonus applications were disbursed and assistance given in filling out the forms. Widows and families of deceased and disabled veterans got help and information pertaining to their benefits.



Legionnaires hear ex-POW's opinions.

Commanders and delegates representing Legionnaires of the **Tri-County (Florida) Council** heard Navy Cmdr John S. McCain, 3rd, tell his experience as a POW in North Vietnam for five and one-half years. The meeting was held at **Post 129, Jacksonville Beach**. The commander, who is 38, is the son of Adm. John S. McCain, Jr., and because of this was subjected to special interrogations by his captors. Admiral McCain was the Commander of all United States Forces in the Pacific Theater during the Vietnam Conflict. In the photo, l. to rt., are Harrison Horton, Post 129 Cmdr; Charles Levitt, Jr., 5th District Cmdr; Cmdr McCain; Calvin Gray, Cmdr, Florida Northern Area; and Robert Sowerby, Cmdr Tri-County Council.

Nat'l Cmdr James M. Wagonseller headed a group of 120 Legion leaders who comprised the official party attending the 4th annual Legion Day at the Races at the Laurel, Md., race course. Cmdr Wagonseller presented the Nat'l Cmdr's Cup in the winner's circle to David G. Smieth, owner of the winning horse in the seventh race, which had been designated The American Legion Nat'l Cmdr's Purse. The Commander led the race day crowd in the Pledge of Allegiance and presented a plaque to John D. Schapiro, President of the Laurel Race Course, in appreciation for outstanding contributions to veterans.

Camp Sunshine, a **Delaware County (Pa.)** Committee Legion project, provides entertainment, toys, and clothing for boys and girls on separate days. Funds are supplied by posts in the D.C. area and the D.C. Committee. Clothing and some toys are donated

by merchants and friends. Chairman of the Camp Sunshine Committee for the past eight years has been Bruce Shannon, a Past Cmdr of the Committee and Past Cmdr of **Post 667, Havertown**.

Possibly celebrating the abandonment of the ersatz October 28th date for Veterans Day as well as remembering the nation's veterans, about 200,000 persons watched a two-hour parade in **Boston, Mass.**, sponsored by the **Suffolk County Council** and the city. Lt. Gov. Donald Dwight represented Gov. Francis Sargent in exercises held at the State House. Among those with specific duties were Joseph DeCastro, Past Cmdr West Roxbury Post 78; Frances Fowler, Post Cmdr All-Nurses Post 296, Boston; Eugene McCarthy, Past Cmdr Dorchester Post 60, and Harry Charney, of Post 178. Waltham Post 156 marchers put down their instruments in front of the Mayor's reviewing stand and sang "God Bless America."

Capt. Ralph W. Niesz, Ass't Supt., U.S. Coast Guard Academy, was presented the Distinguished Service Citation of The American Legion, **Dep't of Connecticut**, by Dep't Cmdr Joseph Mardu. The award was given to Captain Niesz



Coast Guard Academy aids Boys' State.

in recognition of his noteworthy service to the Legion Boys' State program. In 1974 the Academy hosted the Boys Staters for the second summer in a row. The captain is a member of **USS Tampa Coast Guard Post 719**. In the photo, from left, are Hugh Graham, Dep't Adjutant; Cmdr Mardu, Captain Niesz, and RADM William Jenkins, Supt. of the Academy.

To bolster a VA Hospital program, Legion leadership in the **11th District, Arizona**, hit upon the idea of a picnic with an old-time country auction. Arizona statesmen joined with Legionnaires and their families in bidding for donated items ranging from TV sets to weekend vacations. With the accruing funds, the District was able to present the Phoenix VA Hospital with a much-needed piano. In the photo, seated, is Rev. Robert Zetlau, Hospital Chaplain; standing, l. to rt., are Ray Hackl, Dis-



Picnic, auction help VA hospital fund.

trict Chaplain; Alice Peterson, VAVS Rep.; Lee Roehrman, Past District Cmdr; and Milton Michaels, VA Hospital Director.

POSTS IN ACTION



Cap Fields anticipates new license plate.

A well-known motion picture actor and revered Legionnaire, Walter "Cap" Fields, was given a 100th birthday party at **California's 24th District** meeting, hosted by **Topanga Post 796**. Fields is **Cinema TV Post 561, Hollywood**, Cmdr. He is a former Navy captain and served in the Spanish-American War as well as in WW1 and WW2. In 1913 he began a career as an actor in motion pictures and has over 2,000 film credits. His beard and curled-up mustache and resonant voice are well-

known in Western movies. He has been a cow poke, miner, sailor and supporting actor for many famous performers. An expert bartender, dancer and motorist, he enjoys living and serving in Legion activities. Here he is shown with his car and special license plate, in a photo taken, it would seem, before the birthday party.



Americanism awards at Post 126, N.J.

Post 126, Cliffside Park, N.J., at a dinner-dance, honored three men for "exemplifying the basic ideals of 100% Americanism by their devoted service to community, county and state." From the left in the photo are MC Joseph Job, Bergen Co. Sheriff; the three award recipients, all Post 126 members: Bergen Co. Judge James F. Madden; Bergen Co. Prosecutor Joseph C. Woodcock, Jr.; and Cliffside Park Mayor Gerald A. Calabrese. Post Cmdr Charles Zalewski, at right, made the presentations. PPCmdr Harry Stanchak, Jr., was committee chairman, assisted by PPCmdr Frank Kull and Past President Mrs. Frank Kull, and Past President Mrs. Harry Stanchak, Jr.

In a long history of community service, **Post 239, Williamstown, Pa.**, recently provided shelter for 286 flood victims, loaned to the community a room in the post home for a Youth Center, hosts youth football and baseball team meetings and equips the teams. Post 239 has 15 hospital beds and other equipment which it lends (and delivers) to persons needing it. When the fire company responds to a blaze (in the post-donated fire truck), the post prepares

and delivers food and coffee to the site, and feeds the firemen on their return. For over six years the post petitioned Pennsylvania's representatives in Harrisburg and Washington to do something about the burning slag banks near the town. Not only are they a source of air pollution, they pose a lethal threat to children playing in the areas. Pockets burn inside the banks and become porous. A child could sink through and burn to death. As a result of Post 239's efforts, a \$1.8 million Operation Scarlift contract was awarded, with scheduled completion date of July 1976. A reservoir was built for the sole purpose of obtaining water to extinguish the fire, which is being constantly exposed by the use of bulldozers.



Presentation at Post 1, Shanghai, China

With membership rising from 176 (in 1972) to 445 (in 1973) to 785 at present, the **Generals Ward and Chennault Post 1 (China)** continues its quest for members. This post is also designated as Post 43, Dep't of Hawaii, and "The Soldiers of Fortune Post Operating in Exile Since 1948, Shanghai, China." In the photo, Dave Conley gets his vice cmdr's pin from Jeff Johnson.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Hahn Air Base, Germany—Need information from anyone who knows whereabouts of **Daniel E. Sandberg** (or his wife Judith Ann), former Air Force Staff Sgt who was involved in car accident in Lautzenhausen, Sandberg, of 50th Security Police Sqdn, left Germany before a settlement was made in his case and was discharged from Air Force. Sandberg, who has at present \$4,513 coming to him, should write his German attorneys, R. Caspari and Berger, 555 Bernkastel, Germany, or write Base Legal Office, 50th CSGp, APO 09109, giving his old AF Serial number. Sandberg's last known home of record was Spokane, Wash., and he held a P.O. Box at Burbank, Wash.

Marines, MDTA, Hawthorne, Nev. (Jan or Feb 1954)—Need to hear from a Marine captain who investigated the circumstances leading to the hospitalization in USN Hospital, Oaknoll, Calif., of Isaac Rylander, a black Marine, who had a nervous condition. Need information from any comrade who recalls Rylander's case. Write "CD246, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y."

3rd Marine Div, 3rd Tank Bn, Co A (Guam March or April 1945)—Need information from Tank Gunner Aranda; Corp Peppard, Tk Cmdr; Pfc DeMeers; Pfc Hersey; and any other comrades who recall that Frank O. Ortiz hurt his back while picking up equipment and the corpsman told him to "sleep on a board." Write "CD247, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"



Nat'l Cmdr James M. Wagoner was the dedication speaker at new post home ceremonies for Post 131, Warrensburg, Mo. Legion Executive Director James S. Whitfield was master of ceremonies. Also attending were Charles L. Bacon, Legion Past Nat'l Cmdr (1961-62); Dep't Cmdr Vernon C. Tharp; Col. William M. Kottas, Cmdr, 351st Missile Wing, Whiteman AFB; and many Warrensburg civic, educational leaders.

Winners in the Legion's 1974 Nat'l One-Year post history contest have been announced by Nolie C. Deas, Sr., Ocala, Fla., Nat'l Historian. **Post 493, Jackson Center, Ohio**, won first place, \$150 and a citation. Second place went to **Hollywood, Calif., Women's Post 185**, \$100 and a citation. Third, **Clifton, Kans., Post 227**, \$75 and citation. Fourth, **Post 399, Okauchees, Wis.**, \$50 and citation. Fifth, **Post 26, Hobbs, N.M.**, \$25 and citation. Fourteen posts were given honorable mention in the national contest.



Sports-minded **Post 1597, Crotonville, N.Y.**, sponsors Little League, fast-pitch softball for young adults 16-25 years, slow-pitch for 35-plus, and summer and winter high school hockey, and bowling.

Post 626, Broadview, Ill., donated a 21-inch TV to the patients at Hines VA Hospital. Making the presentation were Len Moscicke, Lee Dahl, Post Cmdr Tommy Lee, and William Knights.

Post 11, Douglas, Ariz., contributes the use of its meeting hall and kitchen to the Bisbee-Douglas Nutrition Project, which provides meals for handicapped people.

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending Oct. 31, 1974

Benefits paid Jan. 1-Oct. 31, 1974....	\$ 1,921,336
Benefits paid since April 1958....	17,454,762
Basic units in force (number)....	146,542
New Applications approved since Jan. 1, 1974	6,379
New Applications declined	1,070
New Applications suspended (applicant failed to return health form)	694

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits decrease with age, ranging from a maximum of \$40,000 for four units up through age 29 (age 25 in Ohio) to a minimum of \$250 for one unit at age 75 or over. Protection no longer stops at age 75, coverage may be carried for life as long as the annual premium is paid, the insured remains a member of The American Legion, and the Plan stays in effect. Available up to four units at a flat rate of \$24 per unit a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$2 a month per unit for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies, the Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California and United States Life Insurance Co. in the City of New York. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustees operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Life Insurance Division, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.



Post 83, Texas, looks to Bicentennial.

Anticipating the Bicentennial, the Color Guard of **Post 83, Austin, Tex.**, has gone colonial in its dress, and when called on to fire a volley discharges black powder in muzzle-loading rifles. Its unique show won it the 1974 Texas Legion Color Guard championship and created a demand for it to appear at many ceremonial occasions in Texas.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS



General Mier and Donald Jeffery

Donald H. Jeffery, Philadelphia, a Nat'l Vice Cmdr of the Legion, given the Distinguished Service Award from the Pennsylvania Dep't of Military Affairs for his role in helping to establish the Veterans Action Centers now open throughout the Commonwealth. In the photo, State Adjutant General Maj. Gen. Harry J. Mier, Jr., gave the award to Jeffery, a Past Dep't Cmdr (1973-74).

Arthur C. Becker, Southfield, Mich., Civ-Defense Director and the Legion's 18th District CD chairman, won first place in the Nat'l Civil Defense contest sponsored by the U.S. CD Council. He won on Special Publications. He also received three other awards.

Robert I. Queen, a Bronx, N.Y., Legionnaire, commended by the President and by the Governor for having helped police capture two armed bandits who had held up a jewelry store, and for an additional involvement in which, seeing a man armed with a knife take

a woman's purse at a subway station, he went to the woman's aid, took the knife away from the thief and held him for police. Queen is the public affairs officer at Methodist Hospital, Brooklyn.

Frank J. Giambra, Tonawanda, N.Y., awarded the 1974 Hilbert College, Hamburg, Governors Award, recognizing his services to the community. He serves on the Legion's Aerospace Committee of the Nat'l Security Commission and is secretary-treasurer of the Nat'l American Legion Press Assoc.

DEATHS

Roscoe B. Gaither, 80, Mexico, Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1948-52) and Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1945-48. He served as Legion Nat'l Foreign Relations Commission Liaison Committee chairman in 1950-52.

Clarence W. Van Ness, 82, Tarpon Springs, Fla.; a member of the Nebraska Legion, he attended the Legion's St. Louis Caucus.

Heywood C. Hosch, 76, Gainesville, Ga., Past Dep't Adjutant (1923-24) and Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1924-25.

Norman H. Hopkins, Hope, R.I., Past Dep't Cmdr (1966-67).

Stanley E. Davis, 81, Reno, Nev., Past Dep't Cmdr (1936-37) and Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1938-40.

Richard Clark Smidley, 61, Indianapolis, Ind., Immediate Past Dep't Adjutant (1969-72). He was assistant Dep't Adjutant from 1959 to 1969.

Carl A. Dixon, 75, New Britain, Conn., member of Aviators Legion Post, New York, N.Y., a pioneer aerial photographer who in 1919 was a pilot on a 52-day goodwill flight made by Lawrence of Arabia from Paris to Cairo. He joined the Royal Flying Corps in 1917 and served as a bomber pilot. After WWI he became a barnstorming pilot in the United States and flew with the Ivan R. Gates Air Circus. He was an active aviator from 1917 to 1967.

John Madden, Jr., 84, Wichita, Kans., who attended the St. Louis Caucus of the Legion.

Rev. Alpha Hunter Kenna, 87, Topeka, Kans., who attended the Legion's Paris Caucus.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

John W. Powell (1971), Ben J. Stone (1972), E.B. Bryant (1970), James H. Crittenden (1974-75) and T.E. Johnson (1973) Post 25-58, Tex-Ark.

U.S.N. Johnson, Richard B. Millen, J. Dan Moy and Eugene E. Nicky (all 1974-75) Post 130, Grass Valley, Calif.

Philip E. Dietz, David L. Arnst and Earl M. Ward (all 1974) Post 231, Calistoga, Calif.

Gerald A. Cullen (1973) Post 175, East Haven, Conn.

Leslie Chase, Earl Rust, Ray Tolbert (all 1974) Post 8, Georgetown, Del.

James McLean (1974) Post 43, Homestead, Fla.

Ralph C. Teems (1975) Post 40, Ringgold, Ga.

Cecil I. Barrett and Edward A. Lamb (both 1974) Post 670, Algonquin, Ill.

Reuel R. Fugitt (1974) Post 231, Aurora, Ind.

Clifford F. Townsend (1975) Post 188, Kansas City, Kan.

Carlyle J. Herbert, Sr. (1974) Post 26, Jeanerette, La.

Arthur J. O'Keefe (1973), Bernard N. Panajia (1971), John T. Quinn, Richard J. Reynolds and William L. Reynolds (all 1973) Post 67, So. Boston, Mass.

Harold Pivrotto and Frank Bevins (both 1974) Post 247, Tyngsboro, Mass.

Harold C. Ide (1974) Post 94, Cadillac, Mich.

William L. Dore (1974) Post 131, Munising, Mich.

Leon Lease, Frank Kozisek and William Cotton (all 1974) Post 298, Foley, Minn.

Robert N. Wolfe, Lawrence W. Binger, Jerome A. Buser, Walter E. Gruetzman and Willis J. Duncan (all 1974) Post 599, St. Paul, Minn.

Frank Goe, Elmer Kobold, Kenneth Lewis, L. C. Linthacum and Ray Oxford (all 1969) Post 8, Hardin, Mont.

Richard A. Dugan and Harold S. Kaufmann (both 1974) Post 6, New York, N.Y.

Robert E. Pate, Jr. (1975) Post 102, New York, N.Y.

Clarence Nicholson, Charles W. Steere and Ernest Upton (all 1974) Post 601, Parish, N.Y.

Foster Ellsworth, William O. Jones, Cyrus E. Clapp, Joseph Phelps and Douglas T. Robinson (all 1974) Post 1311, Edmeston, N.Y.

Eugene Gabriel (1974) Post 1718, Carle Place, N.Y.

Donald D. Culin (1974) Post 88, Brevard, No. Car.

Jacob Heupel (1970), Jacob F. Gruenich, Fred Dewald, Karl E. Baumann (all 1971) and Charles H. Meyer (1972) Post 53, Ashley, No. Dak.

Clarence S. Jarrett, Clare B. Book, Leon A. Drumm, E. Gene Schweinsberg and Joseph Solomon (all 1974) Post 343, New Castle, Pa.

George A. Baldwin, Jr., Roy A. Bittner, George W. Breneman, David C. Buckenheimer and James G. Camp (all 1974) Post 498, Rochester, Pa.

Albert Frank, Milan Franceschi and Henry Languier (all 1975) Post 659, Belle Vernon, Pa.

Crispin A. Yozores (1974) Post 44, Basilan City, Republic of Philippines

Paul Pavletich (1971), Carl Quien (1949), John Randich (1956), Robert Rottle (1954) and Tino Salituro (1971) Post 5, Aberdeen, Wash.

Harry Robinson and John Trohemovich (both 1970) Post 119, Elma, Wash.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Los Amigos Post 183, Chula Vista, Calif.; Potnets Post 25, Potnets, Del.;

Jackson-Driesbach Post 211, Port St. Joe, Fla.; Nichols-Coleman-Boggs Post 566, Greenup, Ill.; Billsam Post 181, Vicksburg, Miss.; American Legion Post 770, Columbus, Ohio.; Joe B. Chastain Post 645, Waco, Tex.; and Master Sgt. John Roy Post 120, Petersburg, Va.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

2nd Arm'd Div (WW2)—(July) Loren Guge, 910 Dye Rd. Kokomo, Ind. 46901

5th Div—(Sept) John Pfau, 170 Evergreen, Elmhurst, Ill. 60126

6th Div—(Aug) Arthur Baumgartner, Rt.#3 Box 159, Festus, Mo. 63028

7th Field Art'y—(Sept) Matthew Bronisz, 104 Carman Rd., Manchester, Conn. 06040

10th Arm'd Div (Western Chap)—(May) Johnny Johnson, 502 W. Orchard Lane, Phoenix, Ariz. 85016

11th Arm'd Div—(Aug) Alfred Pfeiffer, 2328 Admiral St., Aliquippa, Pa. 15001

18th CAC—(Sept) Chas. Justus, 625 Yaronia Dr. N., Columbus, O. 43214

24th Div—(Aug) G. Stevenson, 168 Center Ave., Wheeling, Ill. 60090

30th MP Platoon—(Sept) Lucius Hamilton, 2439 Gayland Rd., Jacksonville, Fla. 32218

32nd Div, Co C & 135th Medical Reg't Band—(Aug) Clarence Mitten, Jr., 434 So. Central, Marshfield, Wis. 54449

34th Div—(Sept) Secretary, 34th Inf Div, Assoc, PO Box 616, Des Moines, Ia 50303

40th Eng Combat Reg't—(Sept) Mrs. D. Byrnes, 3073 Firestone Dr., Sterling Hts., Mich. 48077

58th (A) FA Bn (WW2)—(Aug) C. Hutchison, 17 N. Georgia Ave., Greenville, SC 29615

65th Div—(Aug) Fred Cassata, 123 Dorchester Rd., Buffalo, N.Y. 14213

74th Inf, Co F, N.Y. Nat'l Guard & 108th Inf, Hq Co—(Sept) Joseph Silbert, 1245 Niagara St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14213

81st Div—(Aug) John Johnson, 106 Terrace View Lane, Peoria, Ill. 61614

82nd Airborne Div—(Aug) Carl Davis, 159 Gibson Ave., Mansfield, O. 44907

94th Div—(July) Roger Keith, 170 Hillberg Ave., Brockton, Ma. 02401

101st Airborne Div—(Aug) W. Lewis, P.O. Box 101, Trimont, Mn. 56176

110th Field Art'y, Bat A—(Sept) Hank Crawford, 1820 E. 32nd St., Baltimore, Md. 21218

112th AAA Gun Bn, Bat C (WW2)—(May) Harold Robinson, 21 Hervey St., Cranston, R.I. 02920

112th Ammo Train—(Aug) Willard Fanning, 1142 Stanway Ave., Springfield, O. 45503

115th Inf Reg't, Cannon Co (WW2)—(Aug) Wayne Rankin, 132 Old Indiana Rd., Homer City, Pa. 15748

120th Sta Hosp (WW2)—(July) Joe Saverino, 10 E. Victory, Temple, Tex. 76701

124th Cav, F Tp—(July) Hugh Warren, Star Rte, Box 56, Mineral Wells, Tex. 76067

134th Inf, Co F (WW1)—(Sept) Earl Fauver, 408 No. 10th St., Wymore, Neb. 68466

155th Inf, Co H (Korean C)—(Aug) James Trettel, 217 Market St., Freeport, Pa. 16229

170th Combat Eng, Co C—(Sept) Jim Imhoff, 1800 Waunona Way, Madison, Wis. 53713

174th MP Bn—(May) Albert Aceto, 4329-19th Ave., Kenosha, Wis. 53140

186th Inf, Co C (WW2)—(Sept) Ted Cotter, 4782 Lower River Rd., Grants Pass, Ore. 97526

203rd CAAA—(Sept) Stanley Bye, 1311 S. Maple St., Carthage, Mo. 64836

204th CAAA Reg't—(Aug) E. Bonnette, 3012 Drexel St., Shreveport, La. 71108

225th QMC, Salvage & Repair Co—(Aug) Willard Fanning, 1142 Stanway Ave., Springfield, O. 45503

229th Field Art'y Bn, Bat B (WW2)—(Sept) Roland Davis, 7403 Hancock Ave., Takoma Park, Md. 20021

248th Eng Combat Bn (WW2)—(Sept) Fred Mone, 16200 Ernadale Ave., Cleveland, O. 44111

273rd Field Art'y Bn (WW2)—(Aug) Mrs. Loretta Hutchison, 411 Lacy, Independence, Mo. 64050

275th Arm'd FA Bn (WW2)—(July) Roy Agee, 3804 Sunrise Ave., NW, Roanoke, Va. 24012

303rd Sig Oper Bn (WW2)—(Sept) F. Gum 3rd, Frankford, Del. 19945

306th Field Signal Bn—(Sept) Claude McKinney, 29 Jewett Ave., Cortland, N.Y. 13814

311th Ord Co—(Sept) Jack Scott, PO Box 961, Princeton, W. Va. 24740

337th Reg't, 328th FA, 310th Eng—(July) Charles Hacker, 816 N. Shippen St., Lancaster, Pa. 17602

338th Inf, 1st Bn (WW2)—(May) R. Souder, 1837 Waverland Cir., Macon, Ga. 31201

353rd Inf (WW1)—(Aug) Mrs. Horace Shurtz, 4 E. 19th St. Hutchinson, Kans. 67501

549th AAA, Bat B—(July) Frank Watry, 1909 Bell Rd., Niles, Mich. 49120

1605th Ord M Auto Maint Pl, Avn—(June) Ludwig Metzger, 288 Sussex Rd., Woodridge, N.J. 07075

3159th Sig Serv Bn & 24th Reg Sta—(May) Sidney Watkin, GPO Box 1137, New York, NY 10001

Evac Hosp 8 (WW1)—(Sept) William Van Arsdale, 303 No. Ave., Greer, So. Car. 29651

Military Railway Service—(Sept) James McNamara, 332 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60604

Mitchell Convul Hosp (Camp Lockett, Calif.)—(Aug) Norman Ivers, 1406 Ave B, Del Rio, Tex 78840

NAVY

2nd Motor Trans Bn, H&S Co (WW2)—(Sept) John Grady, 111 Boyce St., Auburn, Mass. 01501

4th Marine Amphib Tr Bn—(Aug) John Benedict, 26741 N. Shore Dr., RD#2, Beloit, O. 43401

6th Naval Dist Sh Patrol (WW2)—(July) Harold Ross, 955 Ninth Ave., Brackenridge, Pa. 15014

23rd Seabees—(July) Wm. Gardiner, 23 Wingate Rd., Waltham, Mass. 02154

26th Seabees—(Sept) Harry Friedrich, 3671 Mockingbird Ln, Dayton, O. 45430

33rd Seabees—(Sept) A. Crowder, 1208 Jesamine St., Cayce, S.C. 29033

35th Seabees—(Aug) Phil Silver, 924 Stratford Ct., Westbury, NY 11590

59th Seabees (WW2)—(Aug) John Bussey, 2119 Clayton Ave., Charleston, So. Car. 29403

61st Seabees—(July) Alvis Stokes, Delight, Ark. 71940

Composite Sqdn 91 (VC91)—(July) Edwin Spencer, 9105 Burley Dr., Bethesda, Md. 20814

Destroyer Sqdn 48 (USS Kidd, Walker, Abbott, Erben, Hale, Stembel, Bullard, Black, Chauncey)—(Aug) Harold Monning, 310 E. 8th St., Kewanee, Ill. 61443

N.Y. Fleet PO—(June) Victor Beaucaire, 15859 LeClaire Ave., Apt. A 116 Oak Forest, Ill. 60452

Submarine Veterans of WW2—(Aug) Ernst Rosing, 1409 S. East Ave., Berwyn, Ill. 60412

USS Cambria (APA36)—(May) Edward Worrel, Jr., 4322 Littleberry Rd., Houston, Tex. 77088

USS Chantelaur (AV10)—(Aug) Mrs. Kenneth Boyd, Rte 4—Box 145, Culpeper, Va. 22620

USS Cincinnati (CL6)—(Sept) Ed Wheeler, 918 Hall St., Kingsville, Tex. 78363

USS Essex (CV9)—(Aug) USS Essex CV9, P.O. Box 10123, Louisville, Ky. 40210

USS Haddo (255)—(Aug) Elmo Stough, 7051 E. Rosewood, Tucson, Ariz. 85710

USS Hugh W. Hadley (DD774)—(May) Hunter Robbins, 324 Pendleton Way, Oakland, Calif. 94621

USS Memphis (CL13)—(May) Henry Fischer, 164 "I" St., Chula Vista, Calif. 92010

USS Missouri (Original Crew Members)—(Sept) John Finn, 57 Park Cir. So., E. Farmingdale, N.Y. 11735

USS Northampton (CA26, 1930-42)—(July) R. Rene, 5284 Appian Way, Long Beach, Calif. 90804

USS Parche (SS384)—(Aug) Fred Richards, 740 S.W. 7th Terr., Hallandale, Fla. 33009

USS PCE (R) 855—(July) Paul Tucker, 23 State St., Hillsdale, Mich. 49242

USS Salt Lake City (CA25)—(June) V. Dahlen, 1085 Jacqueline Way, Chula Vista, Ca. 92011

USS Savannah (CL42)—(Sept) O. Jindracek, 63 Thayer Dr., New Shrewsbury, N.J. 07724

USS Ticonderoga (CV/CVA/CVS-14)—(May) Edward Mingle, Jr., 751 Manor Dr., Bricktown, N.J. 08723

AIR

3rd Bomb Wng & Support Units (Barksdale Field, La. 1932-40)—(June) Robert Pesnell, 207 Mayfair Dr., Shreveport, La. 71107

10th Tp Carrier Sqdn—(Aug) John Diamantakos, 7216 Pine Tree Lane, Fairfield, Ala. 36007

20th Air Force—(Aug) R. Keenan, PO Box 5534, Washington, D.C. 20016

89th Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(June) Roy Confer, 3025 E. Hawthorne St., Tucson, Ariz. 85711

376th Air Serv Sqdn—(July) Bert Wintner, #606, 2200 Kerwin Rd., University Heights, O. 44118

MISCELLANEOUS

CHINA-BURMA-INDIA—(Aug) Sydney Wilson, 325 Barcelona Dr., Millbrae, Ca. 94030

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PERSONAL

1975's ECONOMIC OUTLOOK. STRETCHING RETIREMENT INCOME. WINTER HEALTH TIPS.

Last year undoubtedly was rough on your pocketbook. Will 1975 treat you any better? Here's how the professional economic prophets view the coming months:

1) **This year will start out where 1974 left off—in the doldrums. But by the second half, there should be a marked improvement.** One major reason for this guarded optimism is the hope that homebuilding will revive sharply, stimulating other sectors of the economy. Another hope is that consumers will be in a better buying mood. Finally, there's a widespread belief that the government just can't let things go on as they now are; it's too dangerous politically.

As for specifics, the following look like fairly good bets:

- **Interest rates:** These should come down from a current 11% or thereabouts to maybe 8%. What this portends is less pressure for money from the business community; thus freeing more—and cheaper—funds for individuals. Herein lies the hope for a big upturn in homebuilding.

- **Inflation:** To be sure, it will continue, but very likely not at the "double digit" rate (over 10%) of 1974. Expectations are that it will decline to around 8% because of an improvement in supplies, competition and plenty of manufacturing capacity.

- **Unemployment:** Not a good picture, short-term at least. Later on, the job market may improve, but the situation is ticklish at best.

- **Wages:** Up 10% or 11%.

But note: Forecasts generally are based on assumptions that the weather and oil exporting nations won't act up. If they do, all bets are off.

★ ★ ★

As you grow older, you're sure to worry whether your retirement income will be adequate. Actually, your fate may be somewhat kinder than you initially imagine, if you figure all the angles. Here's an important one:

Suppose you socked away \$10,000, which you are prepared to use up completely to supplement Social Security, pension (if any), etc. **How much can you draw down in equal installments before your nest egg is exhausted?** Based on 5¼% compound interest, this is the approximate schedule:

5 years \$190 per month	20 years \$68 per month
10 years \$108 per month	25 years \$60 per month
15 years \$ 81 per month	30 years \$56 per month

Of course, if—instead of the \$10,000—your initial stake were \$5,000, cut the income figures above in half; for \$20,000, double them; etc. Incidentally, note how compound interest materially stretches your capital.

Next question: **How do you pick a sensible number of withdrawal years? One clue can be found in life-expectancy tables.** These will show you that if you now are in the 60- to 65-age bracket, your expectancy is about 16 more years; between 65 and 70, it's 13 years; between 70 and 75, it's 11 (for women, the figures are somewhat higher). To give your withdrawal program a safety margin, it may be wise to add maybe 50% to the expectancy figures, or even double them.

★ ★ ★

Developments worth thinking about:

FLU: A new strain of flu (called Port Chalmers) is expected to appear in the United States this winter, but right now it doesn't look as though it will take an especial toll. Vaccinations are not recommended unless you are in a "high risk" group (over 65, or afflicted with a chronic disease). What is worth remembering, though, is that January usually is the peak month for deaths (September is lowest).

MEDICARE: If you're taking a winter vacation, remember that Medicare will not pick up your hospital and medical bills when you travel outside the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam or American Samoa. You may want to make special arrangements accordingly.

By Edgar A. Grumwald

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- Protecting leading edges of auto doors and hoods, trimming and decorating around the house
- Brightening metal furniture
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LYING IN the woods and fields and along the beaches are a myriad of small objects such as nuts, seeds and seashells that can be fashioned into decorative little creations resembling people, animals, birds and outdoor scenes. It's not a difficult hobby. All that is required is some imagination and little artistic talent since Nature is the artist.

Bodies can be many things—nuts, pine cones, shells. A small nut or acorn can be a head. Arms and legs are twigs. Colored pin heads can be used for eyes, or drops of fingernail polish which also will make the nose and mouth. A piece of burr or thistle resembles hair, and an acorn cup can be a hat. As a base for the model use a piece of dried natural wood or a slice of tree bark. The possibilities are limitless and depend entirely on how the naturecraftsman visualizes them.

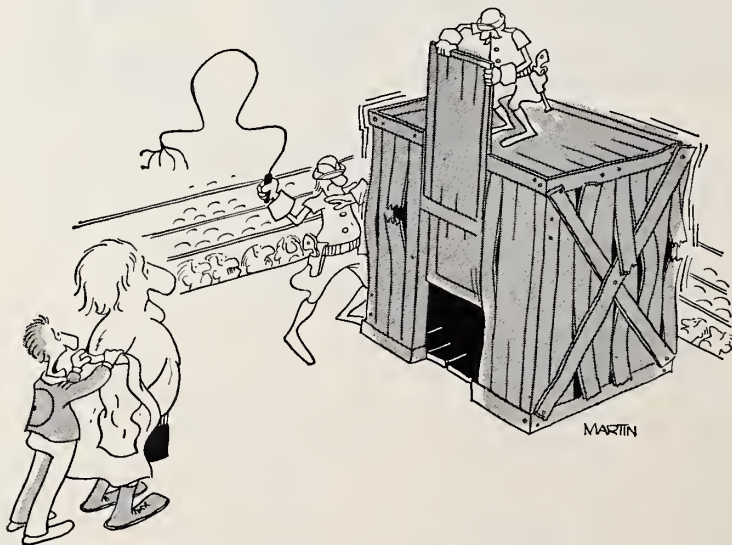
An attractive woodpecker can be fashioned from a small pine cone for a body, a maple seed (with its wing) for a head, a trimmed feather for a tail and a twig for a perch. Seashells are better bodies for fine-feathered birds. An armadillo can have a pine cone body and a burr head. Use pine needles for a porcupine. A football player may have a pine cone body, two small nuts for each muscular leg, a hickory nut for a head, twigs for arms and an acorn for a football. For a wading angler, join two chestnuts for a body and an acorn head, place on a piece of glass to resemble water. Pieces of bark can be stones. His arms and fishing rod are twigs, the line a piece of thread, and the fish he's caught might be a small pine cone (with colored eyes) pinned to one of the "rocks." Fins are pieces of maple seeds.

Don't use wild berries in your miniatures; they shrivel with age and some are poisonous. Assemble with clear plastic glue or cement, and first make sure all parts are thoroughly dry so they'll retain their form. Before use, pine cones should be carefully heated on a disposable metal pan in the oven at low heat to remove the pitch.

ON HIS hunting trips, Walter Dorn of Mishawaka, Ind., carries a small lead split-shot clipped to 30 inches of nylon line, wound up and stored in a small plastic pill box. With an oiled rag tied to the other end, it's his gun cleaner. Fits all but small bores. For those use a long nail instead of the split-shot.

FOR emergency lighting on a camping trip, Harvey Muller of Danboro, Pa. makes his own pocket-size dripless candles. He fills empty shotgun shells with melted paraffin, using heavy cord as wicks. They stand on their own bases, can also be used as fire starters.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.



"All I know is, they pay him off in bananas."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

from the feeder into the grooves of each barrel's ammunition carrier. Instantly, the bolt moved forward, pushing the incoming round into the chamber and cocking the gun.

Then, the striker drove into the primer, firing the cartridge. As rotation continued, the bolt started rearward and an extractor mechanism ejected the empty case. The gun continued to fire as long as the crank was turned and the feeder was loaded.

In Dec. 1864, the Army, impressed by Gatling's choice of the Philadelphia firm, finally decided to test a prototype. Gatling's weapon performed superbly, accurately placing a rattling hail of lead balls or a combination of lead balls and buckshot into the target.

The Army was intrigued, but not convinced. It decided to test the gun against other weapons—howitzers and cannon. "In each instance," according to Chinn, "the Gatling placed more bullets in the target than did the artillery, if allowed to fire as many bullets as the number of grapeshot fired."

For nearly two years, the Army tested the Gatling and debated its use and qualities. Finally, on August 24, 1866, the Model 1865 Gatling machine gun was officially adopted by the U.S. Army. One hundred guns were ordered, 50 of each size.

Though the Army had finally given the Gatling its seal of approval, there were two schools of thought on how to use it. One believed the Gatling was best used to support artillery. The other thought it was a fine weapon for defending bridges or important road crossings. It was more than 30 years before anyone saw it as an infantry weapon.

Before the ink had dried on his first contract with the U.S. Army, Gatling and his newest (and permanent) partner, the Colt Patent Fire Arms Co., began peddling the gun abroad.

Soon, the Gatling was being extensively tested in every major European country. According to Smith, one celebrated test of the Gatling's efficiency was conducted at Carlsbad, Baden, in 1869. There, one hundred crack infantry troops with the famous Dreyse Needle gun, men who had been trained for volley fire, were pitted in target fire against the Gatling.

"The range was 800 meters," Smith writes. "The one hundred riflemen and the one Gatling of rifle caliber
(Continued on page 36)



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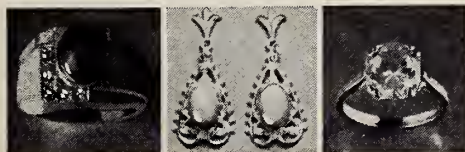
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CONTINUED

DR. GATLING'S REMARKABLE MACHINE GUN

were to fire the same number of bullets. The soldiers succeeded in making 27% of their bullets hit the target, while the Gatling scored 88%."

In England, the British put their test model Gatling into competition with every type of gun they had in their arsenals, from rifles to cannons, against moving and stationary targets large and small. Their conclusion: The Gatling didn't match the best field pieces, but it was invaluable as an auxiliary weapon. This shows how little they understood the gun's capabilities.

The French also tested Gatlings, but bought only a few, because they had a secret repeating gun of their own. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out in 1870, French Gatlings did well enough, but their secret repeating gun was a disaster. They'd kept it a secret even from their own troops, who didn't know how to use it.

In 1871, a delegation of Russians under a General Gorloff came to Colt's Hartford plant to consider the Gatling for the Russian Army. Gorloff was quickly sold. He placed an order for 400 of the weapons and stayed in Hartford for a year, supervising their construction.

Every foreign country had Colt chamber the weapon to fit its own standard musket ammunition, but Gorloff also required that his name be stamped on each gun for Russia. As a result, machine guns are even today called "Gorloffs" in the Soviet Union.

In the 1870s, Colt and Gatling representatives were traveling the world, selling their machine guns to any country willing to buy them. According to Col. Chinn, the Gatling salesmen were not above setting up their gun in battle for a prospective customer and repelling an enemy charge, just to show how effective the weapon was.

By the mid-1870s, Gatling guns could be found in the arsenals of most European countries, most South American countries, Japan, China, Turkey, Egypt, Morocco and many other nations. These guns were either manufactured in Hartford, by Colt, or in the country that had purchased them, under license.

The success of the Gatling gun set off a near epidemic of gun inventions. Between Nov. 4, 1862 and June 26, 1883, the U.S. issued more than 80 patents on machine guns. Some were similar to the Gatling, some vastly different, none significantly better.

One of these guns is worth mentioning because it took its place be-

side the Gatling, became an important weapon for most of the world's navies and served as the basis for an infantry-type machine gun widely used in World Wars I and II. This was the Hotchkiss gun, a 37-mm revolving cannon invented in 1871 by Benjamin Hotchkiss, an American who had taken up residence in France.

The Hotchkiss gun, while similar to the Gatling, fired fuzed explosive projectiles rather than solid lead bullets. It arrived on the scene at almost the same moment as the high-speed torpedo boat and was soon put to use against it, since only an explosive shell could penetrate the torpedo boat's armor plate.

Eventually, the Gatling gun suffered the fate of most inventions—it was made obsolete by technological advances competitors.

On June 26, 1883, Hiram Stevens Maxim, an American working in England, patented a machine gun based on a totally new principle. His weapon, a single-barreled (and later water-cooled) weapon fed by cartridges in a canvas belt, loaded, cocked and fired itself at up to 775 discharges a minute. Its operating force was not a crank handle, but the energy derived from recoil action, or "kick."

Maxim said that his idea of using recoil came as a result of some target shooting he did with an old Springfield .45-70. This left his shoulder black and blue and he thought, "Cannot this great force, at present merely an inconvenience, be harnessed to useful purpose?"

In Maxim's gun, the recoil drove the barrel rearward about three-quarters of an inch at the moment of firing. This unlocked the bolt and actuated the gun's firing mechanism, producing continuous fire. The operator could select single shot fire or bursts at various rates, with a flick of a lever.

Suddenly, with the invention of the Maxim machine gun, every Gatling gun in the world was obsolete. The world's first true *automatic* machine gun—the grandfather of most of today's machine guns—had come on the scene. It would keep firing even if its operator were killed, until its feed belt was empty.

The U.S., which was well supplied with Gatlings and in a period of relative peace, wasn't terribly interested in the Maxim. But ordnance departments all over Europe quickly turned to it. As the 19th century drew to a close, the Maxim machine gun made itself felt in several

of the "minor" wars of the period.

In 1898, when Lord Kitchener went to the Sudan, he took several batteries of Maxims with him. In the decisive battle, at Omdurman, Kitchener's troops slaughtered 20,000 dervishes. Three-quarters of them, he later reported, were killed by the Maxims.

And in 1905, when the Russians and the Japanese, each trying to annex Manchuria and Korea, fought at Mukden, Manchuria, 16 Russian Maxims repelled seven fierce Japanese attacks. The Russians lost the war, but the Maxims had proved their worth.

All of this was only a preview of a coming attraction called World War I.

In 1889, as Col. Chinn tells it, John M. Browning, an American gunsmith, was test-firing one of his rifles in the salt marshes near Ogden, Utah, when he noticed that the bulrushes parted from the muzzle blast for quite a distance each time he shot.

It dawned on Browning that the muzzle blast might be harnessed to do useful things. He went back to his workshop and attached a steel cone to the muzzle, so placed as to capture the blast of the exhaust gases. At the other end, the cone was fastened by spring to the gun's loading lever. When Browning fired the gun, it then reloaded itself. This was the world's first gas-actuated gun and it was the ancestor of the Browning Automatic Rifle (BAR) and a whole family of machine guns.

U.S. armed services tested Browning's weapon and Maxim's, and many other designs that came along. But they saw no reason to abandon their Gatlings, most of which had never been fired in anger.

Meanwhile, Gatling struggled to update his weapon. He increased its reliability and its rate of fire in the 1880s. In 1893, Gatling added an electric motor, which allowed the gun to be fired at up to 3,000 shots a minute. Here he had something that bore fruit much later. In 1895, Gatling converted his gun to automatic gas operation. The crank needed only to fire the first shot. Nonetheless, the Gatling gun was now obsolete.

It was at this moment that U.S. Army Gatlings were first called upon to prove their mettle in a national war, a test they passed with flying colors. The occasion was the Spanish-American War.

In July 1898, Lt. John H. "Gatling Gun" Parker used four Gatlings and two Browning-type machine guns for the novel purpose of supporting an infantry attack on Santiago, Cuba.

Of Parker and his Gatlings, Teddy Roosevelt said, "The efficiency with

which the Gatlings were handled by Parker was one of the most striking features of the campaign. He showed that a first-rate officer could use machine guns, on wheels, in battle and skirmish, in attacking and defending trenches, alongside of the best troops and to their great advantage."

Parker's audacious use of Gatlings showed, for the first time, that machine guns could be a devastating *offensive* weapon in the hands of moving infantry.

In 1899, Parker wrote the first American machine gun manual, in which he developed machine gun doctrine that, with some alterations, has survived to this day.

In 1903, Dr. Richard Gatling died. His weapon survived him by eight years, being declared obsolete and its manufacture abandoned in 1911. Oddly, it wasn't so much that better weapons had forced the Gatling from U.S. arsenals, but that the U.S. had entered a new era of peace. The old Gatlings were dated, but there was no rush to replace them.

By this time, every one of the world's other major powers had adopted a version of the Maxim machine gun, or an automatic, scaled-down version of the Hotchkiss, and was producing them in quantity.

In 1913, the U.S. finally tested seven different types of machine guns with a view toward adopting one. The Vickers, a British Maxim-type machine gun, won the competition and the Army Board recommended an immediate purchase of 4,600 guns. But no purchase was made.

By the end of 1916, the U.S. had in its arsenals a grand total of 1,100 outmoded or foreign-built machine guns, their ammunition incompatible with the standard American rifle variety.

Germany, France, England, Russia and other European countries, on the other hand, were well-supplied with Maxims or Hotchkisses of the latest type, Germany having 50,000 Maxims ready for action. They had been slaughtering one another with them since 1914.

Two days after the U.S. entered WW I on April 9, 1917, the Ordnance Department authorized production of 4,000 Vickers machine guns. Soon after, large quantities of Browning Automatic Rifles and Browning .30 caliber machine guns were also ordered.

Thousands were made, but most of them arrived at the front too late to
(Continued on page 38)

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CONTINUED

DR. GATLING'S REMARKABLE MACHINE GUN

have any real effect. Not until Sept. 26, 1918, did American troops get the first batch of Browning machine guns. Until then, and even afterward, most U.S. troops carried French-made automatic weapons—and this despite the fact that every one of the greatest machine gun inventors—Gatling, Hotchkiss, Maxim and Browning—was American-born.

World War I was the first and last major conflict to be dominated by machine guns. As Robert Leckie says in *The Wars of America*, the machine gun was to World War I what the rifle was to the Civil War. "True, artillery probably killed more men, as it always does, but the machine gun killed the offensive." So it did. Time after time in WWI, masses of infantry charged to their doom against emplaced machine guns.

Leckie notes that there were two potential answers to the machine gun—the tank and the airplane. In World War II, they restored the power of the offense. But in World War I, they were simply too primitive to make any difference.

As a result, World War I was a trench war, in which the artillery and machine guns of each side canceled out those of the other. Eventually, the war was a stalemate, until fresh American troops helped turn the tide.

But before that intervention, officers schooled in the old ways of thought sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers charging forward, in senseless, hopeless—and fatal—frontal assaults against strongly-held machine gun positions.

Since World War I, there've been refinements in machine gun design, but no substantial advances. So today's most modern rapid-fire weapons are based on the principles of Maxim, Browning and Hotchkiss.

But one type of weapon, the most modern of all, is based on the ideas of Richard J. Gatling—and it arms our most modern jet fighters.

This gun, manufactured by General Electric and called the Vulcan, was first demonstrated in 1956—85 years after Dr. Gatling first demonstrated his original machine gun.

This "hopped up Gatling gun," as Col. Jim Crossman describes it in *Ordnance Magazine*, "peaks out at nearly 7,200 shots a minute, or 120 shots a second." It comes in 20-mm and 30-mm varieties.

The Vulcan consists of six guns mounted parallel, around a circle. "When firing," says Crossman, "the six guns spin around the common axis and are fired one at a time while

the others are going through the process of loading and locking and ejecting the empty cases. . . . The Gatling system never stops and the round is fired while the barrel is moving."

The GE Vulcan M61, in various configurations, provides the firepower for the latest U.S. jets—the F-14, the F-15 and the F-4E. It can also be found on the B-52, the F-111, the F-105, the F-104 and the AH-1 Huey Cobra helicopter, among others.

In another form, the Vulcan is at the heart of the Vulcan Air Defense System, a tracked, turreted, ground vehicle designed to knock down low-flying subsonic aircraft.

What makes the Vulcan so suited to modern warfare? What gives it such a fantastic rate of fire? It's the fact that it is externally powered, by either an electric motor or by a hydraulic system, without having to wait for the blast of one shot to prepare and fire the next. This is exactly the idea Gatling conceived in 1893, to outflank the Maxim and Browning automatic machine guns. He succeeded in the end, though it took the world a few decades to realize it.

END.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

THE BODACIOUS AMERICAN LANGUAGE

cally use *all* when he is also going to use *oll*? The battle is between language as grammar and language as music.

We can thank our Presidents for sometimes reviving delightful American speech that scholars had long thought dead, even if Presidents also mangle some other words. Mr. Newman notes that Harry Truman used *irrevelant* for "irrelevant." A booboo and nothing else. But he is silent on something that Prof. Raven McDavid notes in his 777-page abridgement in 1963 of the late H.L. Mencken's glorious work, "The American Language." In 1952, Mr. Truman revived, if only briefly, the beautiful American word *snollygoster*.

A snollygoster was once understood in the South to be a politician who will run for any office that is open, in any way that he thinks he can be elected, and never mind principle, party or platform. Prof. McDavid quotes a Georgia newspaper editor who explained that if and when he is elected, a snollygoster "gets there by the sheer force of monumental talk-nopolitical assumacy."

These words—though unknown to the English—could well be revived. They weren't called on by Mr. New-

man, yet his book deals with snollygosters to some extent, and even more with the talknophical assumacy not only of politicians, but of bureaucrats; political, social and natural scientists; educationists; public relations persons; official spokespersons, adpersons and—yes—even newsspersons. So the problem is not so much that we may be killing English, but that we have already killed a good deal of American that could still come in handy. Nobody followed Mr. Truman's lead in reviving *snollygoster*, so it rolled over and died again, though you can still find it in the current unabridged Webster.

One could make a distinction between what is talknophical and what is assumacy. They appear together, but also apart, today.

Mr. Newman points out how, without any particular assumacy, spokespersons have waxed talknophical with the little word *now*. They enlarge it to *at this time*. Then to *at this point in time*. Inflation is all around us, and as it is still going on we may expect that sometime in 1975 *now* will grow to *as of this moment from where we look at things during this present juncture in time*. Plain folks won't say it, but it will come out in some official statement, for sure. The beauty of it is that if you are trying to kill time or fill space, it may be *now* when you start but by the time you've blown a three-letter word up to a paragraph, it is already *then*, with perhaps no time for another question. Whew!

He rightly kicks *viable* in the teeth. It is a nice short word, hardly talknophical. But it's loaded with assumacy. People who talk to one another for pleasure never say *viable*. They say *it works*, or *workable*, either of which means the same thing as *viable* but is not obscure enough to provide the assumacy quotient required of spokespersons.

Before he is done with his book, Mr. Newman has loaded it with goodies from his notebooks, reporting how he has heard people abuse, bloat, kick, toot and drum on our language.

And yet he is dead wrong about his subtitle: Will America be the Death of English? His answer is yes, whereas that is impossible. I don't think he is too serious about this, for his book is a lot of fun. But over the years, other champions have charged forth, without a glint of humor, to save the mother tongue from destruction at the hands of the Americans. Their bottom line is that there is a pure and correct English that will sit still and pose as a model for us for all time, if we will only preserve it.

(Continued on page 40)

AN EXPERT ANSWERS YOUR QUESTIONS ABOUT MUSCLES

Our files show that thousands of readers like yourself want to build bulging muscles and achieve real physical power like their favorite athletic champions. How to go about it? We decided to ask an expert, Dave Prowse, 3-times British Weightlifting champion and leading fitness expert. Here are his answers.

Q. What does it take to build muscles?

A. Basically, it takes exercise. Almost any exercise will help to develop at least some of your muscles if you keep at it long enough and hard enough.

Q. Isn't there an easier way?

A. Yes. There is one outstanding, effective training method that is also fast and easy—the one I use and recommend—the new Bullworker system.

Q. What's that?

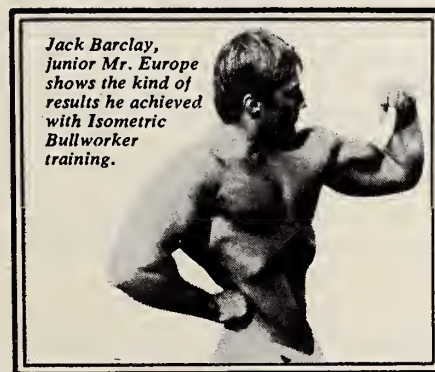
A. The Bullworker is a revolutionary new muscle-building exerciser based on Isometrics, the science that increases strength up to four times faster than conventional methods. In my opinion, it's the most advanced training system in the world today. Many leading athletes use it: World-famous Heavyweight Boxer Muhammad Ali, World Heavyweight Judo Champion Wim Ruska, and Cycling Champion Eddy Merckx, to name only a few.

Q. How long does Bullworker training take?

A. Bullworker provides absolutely the fastest kind of exercise possible. In fact, an introduction training program takes only 70 seconds a day. No other system—weightlifting, pulleys, or strenuous calisthenics—can give you results so quickly and easily. On the contrary, many old-fashioned methods take hours of sweaty, boring work each day... and it's often months before you begin to see improvements. Busy professional athletes and champions don't have time for that. Nobody does.

Q. How long does it take before you begin getting results?

A. With the Bullworker, you can actually begin to see and measure the positive results right from the very first day! Thanks to a built-in measuring device called the Powermeter. After every exercise



Jack Barclay, junior Mr. Europe shows the kind of results he achieved with Isometric Bullworker training.

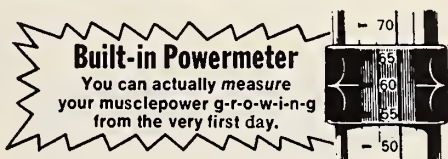


Dave Prowse, 3-time British Weightlifting champion, demonstrates a super-effective 7-second exercise for building powerful biceps... using the new Bullworker with built-in powermeter.

you just check the reading to see exactly how much your strength has increased from the day before. There's no guesswork involved. Isometric Bullworker training can increase your power at the amazing rate of up to 4% per week! That means a 50% increase in strength in the first three months alone. And I've known many young men who have gone on to double, and even triple their strength.

Q. What do those figures mean in visual terms?

A. They mean that in as little as 14 days you can actually begin to see muscle growth in a mirror and verify it with a tape measure. Every week thereafter brings ever faster growth.



Q. But to get such impressive results, don't you have to work very hard?

A. Absolutely not. That's the outstanding advantage of Isometric training... it's so amazingly easy! Each "Static-power" Isometric exercise takes only 7 seconds, and you barely have to move. It's not even necessary to disrobe. The Bullworker is so light and compact, it can be used at home, in the office, anywhere... even while watching TV! It's a great improvement over bulky, expensive weights, bicycle machines, pulleys, etc.

Q. Can Bullworker training even develop bodies which are weak and skinny, or fat and flabby?

A. Definitely! It's been proven by thousands of men of every shape, size and age all over the world. Bullworker training helps transform weak, thin arms into rippling muscular pillars of strength, build broad powerful shoulders, turn flat, shallow chests into deep manly ones, forge loose stomach flab into steel-hard, well-defined muscle... build that "V" shape of a real athlete, develop sturdy, contoured thighs and calves... And all this in record time!

What's more, I've known skinny, shy fellows who, after just a few short weeks with Bullworker, turned into real go-getters... every inch a man... bowling girls over with their dynamism, confidence, and new found power! You really have to see the remarkable effects of Bullworker for yourself to believe them!

Q. How can our readers find out more about the Bullworker, perhaps actually try it for themselves?

A. I understand that the Bullworker distributor in the USA is now making it available—free—on a two week home-trial basis, in order to introduce it to the general public. If your readers are interested in developing their bodies, in building muscles and strength faster than ever before possible, I suggest that they contact the US distributor for full details.

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CONTINUED

THE BODACIOUS AMERICAN LANGUAGE

Does such a language exist? If so, what is it?

Chaucer's English? A sentence from Chaucer, please.

"Greet chere made our hoste us everichon, and to the soper set us anon; and served us with vitaille at the beste."

Shakespeare's English, perhaps?

Listen, as our President takes the mike to return our tongue to Shakespearean purity:

ANNOUNCER: "My lords and ladies, the President of the United States."

PRESIDENT: "Friends and countrymen, I beg thee leave to speak. Faith, good gentlemen and ladies all, I prithee weigh now in thy minds 'pon this inflation. 'Tis an ugly word, not heard in olden time. Now doth the coin of our realm bloat like a ewe i' the spring; a pound gets not the purchase of a groat, and loaves were Cadillacs, enow. Yet the while the skills of honest yeomen want for use. A tax is called! Nay, stay thy catcalls and hear me out, for an evil wind beareth even now upon the Gross National Product, whilst in the offing, begot of sheiks and ameers in the East, there bodes, of fuel, a shortage vile. . ."

Surely all would agree that if such a White House broadcast were for real, then Our Great Leader had flipped his lid, enow.

I do not make idle sport. If we will preserve an English tongue uncorrupted by Americans, Shakespeare's is our last chance.

When he died in 1616, Americanisms had been finding their way into the mother tongue for more than a decade from the Jamestown settlement, and more were soon to arrive in a detested flood from New England.

The early Americans saw hundreds of new things whose names they got from the Indians. I give only a few, from a list cited by H.L. Mencken from the Algonquin. Chipmunk, hickory, moose, hominy, possum, pecan, raccoon, skunk, squash, terrapin, toboggan, woodchuck, podunk, caribou, succotash.

The Americans borrowed words from the Dutch, Spanish, French, Germans, and African slaves, some directly, some—especially Spanish—by way of Indians, and first put them into the English tongue. Gumbo, goober, hoodoo, voodoo, ranch, sauerkraut, noodle, mosquito, chocolate, banana, cockroach, cannibal, levee, portage, lasso, corral, dollar, yankee.

They took old English words and

roots and combined them into new words and phrases, by the thousands. Bullfrog, catbird, muskrat, garter snake, eggplant, katydid, lightning bug, butternut, shotgun, sheet iron, shower bath, smokehouse, sinkhole, snow plow, grizzly bear, blue jay, pond lily.

They found the new landscape to differ from England's, and instead of covering it with moors, leas, fens and downs, they invented some words, borrowed more from other languages and altered the meaning of English words to come up with barrens, bottoms, badlands, watersheds, gulches,



"Sssh, ssshh, it's okay now...
Daddy's here..."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

gullies, mesas, creeks, cliffs, bluffs, prairies, foothills, arroyos, hollows, water gaps, underbrush, rapids, knobs, ruffles, divides, notches, rolling country, balds, branches, kills, forks and runs.

The English were very slow to make verbs out of their own nouns. The Americans did it at the drop of a hat, and are still at it. In England, what an *advocate* did was to urge. Why, said the Americans, he *advocates*. A legislator *legislates*. One who makes little of something *belittles*. Thomas Jefferson was criticized for using *belittle*. If you put somebody on notice, you *notify* him. If you transfer something by a deed, you *deed* it. If you make contact with someone, you *contact* him. These are all Americanisms, just a few of many that have become "correct English." The only way that we can feel how shocking each of them was to the English before they got used to them is to propose some new ones that would be as strange to our ears. What does a lawyer do? He *laws*. A carpenter? He *carpents*.

Educated Americans in colonial times, and later, were as shocked by many of the changes as was the seat

of culture in London. The great bulk of our new speech was first used by our roughnecks, laborers, farmers, tradesmen, while all of our own scholars except Noah Webster stood aghast.

And let us admit that they had a right to be shocked, for Americans, then as now, were also beating the language with an outrageous number of inventions, misuses and crudities that did not last (though some of them linger on in local speech after hundreds of years in which nobody has admitted that they are proper). When the frontiersmen were inventing rolling words like *snollygoster*, for the sheer fun of it, they coined whole families of them which died a welcome death soon after. When Lincoln was shot in Ford's theater, the word *sockdolagizing* had just been used in the play he was watching.

In the early years of our nation, the common people were bursting with new language that was a mixture of ingenious new expression, outrageous and jarring invention and mere ignorant corruption of English by a largely illiterate populace. Writers, scholars, poets, socialites, statesmen and big city newspapers abhorred it and ignored it, or suppressed it. Yet, buried amongst many of its horrors was a vigorous and useful new speech in a steady state of growth. Four men and two institutions, over a period of eighty years, took notable strides to bring acceptance to the language that millions were using. The four men were Noah Webster, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln and Mark Twain.

Though you'd think it crude today, Webster's first dictionary was by far the best that our language had known, and it was his studied theme that American was and should be a language unto itself. If he had a fault it was not that he censored any of the new speech, but that he accepted too much of it. His dictionary was so superior to Samuel Johnson's that England bought it, and with it a torrent of strange American speech. Webster was the first to assert with conviction that a language can never be standardized, but always lives and grows.

Jackson was a backwoodsman who spoke the backwoods language, and when he was elected President he kept using it in the White House, elevating it to a position almost immune to snobbish censorship.

Lincoln, raised on the language of the log cabin and simple people of the frontier, combined a warm feeling for the common speech with an inborn literary sense. Today, reading all of what Lincoln produced that is writ-

ten, you would probably not recognize how much of it came from the frontier. It has been too thoroughly adopted as "correct English." And he used it so beautifully that in his own time it lacked the roughness of Jackson's speech.

Mark Twain became a best-selling author throughout the English speaking world. They bought his works to laugh and weep, while he plied them with an uninhibited symphony of the whole vast music of inland American speech.

The two leading institutions that forced the American language on the world of the written word were the country newspapers and the Congress of the United States.

The country editors, though sometimes with a smile, bought the lan-

guage of their readers, lock, stock and barrel, and were the first to record it in all its manifestations.

All Congressmen from the countryside had to speak the language of their constituents in order to get to Washington. When they got there, they filled the Congressional Record with it.

When the politicians huddled in conference, the Americans said they *caucused*, a word borrowed from the Indians. When either a general or a politician went on a campaign (literally, took to the field) they said he *campaigned*, a verb made from a noun in America. As the politicians spoke from stumps when they campaigned in the backwoods, it was said first that they *took to the stump*

(Continued on page 42)

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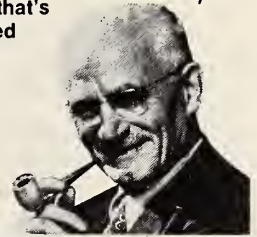
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CONTINUED

THE BODACIOUS AMERICAN LANGUAGE

and finally that they *stumped*.

Once they got to Congress, the Members felt obliged to show their democracy by using the speech of their constituents part of the time. But to exhibit leadership, they also invented their versions of the oratory of the classic speakers of ancient Rome and Greece. It was the sound of the ancient masters that mattered. The sense wasn't apt to cut so much ice. As Mark Twain noted, the folks back home didn't even *allow* to understand a country orator when he was programmed to play Cicero or Demosthenes. But if his speech rolled and thundered like a Liszt rhapsody and sounded like bad news for the bankers, then they said he was grand and voted for him again and again—provided he also reckoned he'd plump for a bridge over the West Branch til he got it or hell friz over.

New speech was invented as well as preserved in Congress. Much of our parliamentary language was coined there, including such commonplaces as to have or seek *the floor*.

A splendid Americanism was born in Congress when a Member from Buncombe County, N.C., asked the Speaker for leave to say a few words for Buncombe. His fellows felt that this was a fine term to describe any tripe for the folks back home, thus begetting *buncombe* and finally *bunk* to mean pure hogwash.

By the turn of the century, American had become one of the world's dominant languages—albeit we still call it English. But it was already different from the speech that Mark Twain had recorded, though he was still alive. In every decade we made an avalanche of new words, usages and phrases and let some others die. The births have vastly exceeded the deaths.

Noah Webster's heir is the G. & C. Merriam Co., of Springfield, Mass. Noah's big dictionary appeared in 1828. In addition to its frequent revisions of its various dictionaries, Merriam has brought out three unabridged whoppers in this century, each brand new, known as the Webster's New International Dictionaries. The first appeared in 1909, the second in 1934, the third in 1961.

If anything can be said to *mushroom*, that's what our language does. By the time he died, Noah Webster had catalogued 75,000 word definitions in longhand. The 1934 Webster unabridged dictionary was based on a card file built by Merriam of 1,655,000 words and usages. By the time of the new unabridged of 1961, this had swelled to about 6,155,000 collected in Springfield, and 4 million more from

other sources. Today, these combined resources come to almost 12 million. Of course, that's not just words. A road is one thing, a hog is another. A road hog is yet another though it adds no word.

The 1961 Webster unabridged has about 450,000 separate words listed. Few writers have a command of more than 20,000 words. To put the 1961 unabridged together, Merriam reported that it took 757 *editor-years*. That's only editor-years, not typist-years or clerk-years or consultant-years.

It is plain to see that the pioneers who built our language were



"Snap our 'before' pictures, Harry. Irma and I are joining Weight Watchers."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

just pikers compared to what we are producing today. Science spits out lasers, quasars, black holes, diodes, muons, solid states, programmers, double helixes, lunar modules—endlessly. Fashion never stops. Mini-skirts, bodysuits and pantyhose pour across the landscape. Movements spring up and die out, leaving their heritage in our speech—from the mugwumps, copperheads and technocrats of the past to flower power, soul power and women's lib of recent vintage.

There are always more new usages than new words.

Only a few years ago a *digital display* could only mean a showing of fingers, perhaps a bride-to-be flashing her engagement diamond. Now it is numbers flashed in light on a dark screen. There was only one *black hole*, the famous dungeon in Calcutta. It is now a thing in space so massive that its gravity won't let its own light

escape. Could anyone have imagined only two years ago that our language would soon have (much less need) a special word for a nude person running in the open? As recently as 1972 a *streaker* was correctly a yellow bass, so-called for the usual seven black stripes (or streaks) from gill cover to tail base. The word was also applied ignorantly to the white bass, and to nothing else. *Ecology*, ten years ago, was the name of a science with no sentimental value whatever. It dealt quite as impartially with what exterminated a species as with what perpetuated it. It embraced famine, pestilence and slaughter among creatures as subjects for cold study. Now it means *conservation*.

Thomas Jefferson invented *war hawk* for a warmonger. The use of just *hawk*, and its opposite, *dove*, are so new that neither appear in the 1961 Webster unabridged in this sense. Nor does *psychedelic*. Merriam says that the term *Aunt Tom* has been reported—she's a woman who doesn't give a fig for women's lib, and an obvious takeoff on an Uncle Tom as a black who cares not for black movements.

Thousands of people write to Merriam every year advising the firm of new words and uses. Some offer to sell the company new words. Having more than it can handle, the firm wouldn't pay a plugged nickel to any wordpeddler, but it invites freebie neologisms (that's reports on new words and usages sent to Merriam for free). *Freebie* is too recent to have made the 1961 unabridged, but it's in Merriam's smaller Webster Collegiate Dictionary for 1973, as are *freak out*, *right on* and *rip off*—though *streaker* came too late to make it.

So nobody is going to kill our language. It's as bodacious as the Hydra of mythology that grew two new heads if you cut one off. (The comic strip Barney Google and Snuffy Smith has preserved the good old Southern word *bodacious* for us, which only means *remarkable*.)

We have no fixed language though many have tried to fix it. It grows, for sure, in a drunk and disorderly fashion, following no architect's plan. We jerry-rig it as we go along, trying parts on for size, and if one doesn't fit we lop it off and put on a couple of new ones.

If it fascinates you, I recommend that you get, if your bookstore will procure it for you, Prof. McDavid's 1963 abridgement of Mencken's "The American Language," which was published by Knopf and is still in print. It's one of those books that you can read yourself to sleep over, and when you come to the end you

can start again, and just keep recycling it.

If our language doesn't fascinate you, it's still better to laugh than to cry at what people do to this magnificent tool that we have built into 12 million meaningful parts, and going up.

And that's what Edwin Newman is doing in "Strictly Speaking"—laughing until he cries. His subject is not really our language at all, but what people do to it, mainly people in public life.

Newman has attended political conventions as a newsman until he could recite the next one by heart—noting the sameness of every word and phrase, and the uniqueness of a language that is only rolled out at conventions and then put away. Of course, I defend this while he does not, for Mr. Newman never concedes that it is proper to talk just for the sound of it.

Certainly (as he does not admit) the purpose of a political convention is to assemble a chorus that will play a tune which it is hoped the nation will like, and the nation prefers familiar tunes to strange music. If there is straight talking to be done, it is best spoken behind the scenes—and have we not seen disaster over-

come a convention that tried straight talk out in the open?

At a convention, he notes, everything is great. There are great speakers, great Americans, great humanitarians, great pleasures, great privileges, great public servants, all meeting in a great assemblage in a great city in a great state to advance the great cause of a great party. This is hardly exact speech, he objects. Yet it is harmony, and they say at the start that they are there for harmony, and they say it again when they go home. As for exactness, are they not saying *exactly* what a popular singer means by *yeah, yeah, yeah, baby, yeah, yeah, yeah*?

Be that as it may, somewhere between tears and laughter Mr. Newman faithfully records the yeah, yeah, yeah of political conventions, while out across the land, he tunes into a host of foot-in-mouth writers, talkers and other personages of our times who either can't say what they mean or won't say what they can. Much of it will never appear in any dictionary. Read it and laugh if you will. But save a tear for the moment when you realize that he isn't really talking about our language, but about our times, and those who speak for us or to us.

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A PREVIEW OF THE COMING SOVIET-AMERICAN SPACE VENTURE

six days after it took off. The Apollo will continue in orbit for about six days after parting with the Soyuz, landing in the Pacific Ocean near Hawaii on July 25—ten days after lift-off.

During those six days, Apollo astronauts will perform a wide variety of tests not related to the joint mission, including experiments in ultraviolet astronomy that could improve our understanding of the universe; measurements of interplanetary helium glow that might show how the stars evolved; observations of "soft" X-rays that might reveal new methods of energy production; observations of the barium clouds released by sounding rockets that could give information about the dynamics of the upper atmosphere; measurements of peculiarities in the Earth's gravity field that could reveal mineral and oil deposits, and several others.

As in the case of the joint tests, some of these tests have been contracted for by other nations. One, originating in India, will have the Apollo survey the Himalayas for snow to determine how much water is available for human and agricultural use. Another, designed by German scientists, involves the "electrophoresis" process for separating living cells, a test that could advance dramatically immunology and cancer research.

Soviet and American scientists have had to modify both capsules somewhat to assure the mission's success and solve several other mechanical problems.

Technically, the first order of business was to design a new system that would let the two craft dock in space.

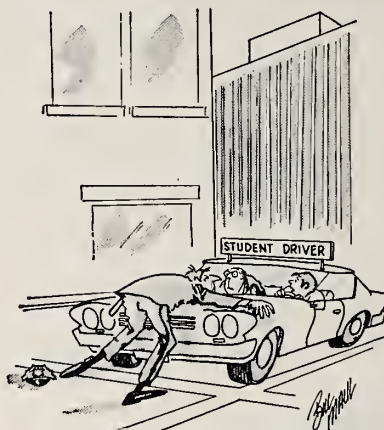
The current Soviet and U.S. docking systems are both based on the "pin-cone" principle, which calls for two spacecraft to dock by the insertion of a "pin" from one into a concave "cone" attached to the other. The cone's steep sides guide the pin into a locking device at its point. This system allows docking only between a "pinned" and a "coned" craft.

Because their systems, though similar, were different enough to be incompatible, the two countries needed to build a new docking system from scratch. They also agreed that the best approach would be a design that would let *any* two spacecraft join.

Beginning with the Apollo-Soyuz mission, spacecraft orbited by either country will carry the new docking system. Its major component is a flat-faced metal "donut" about five feet in diameter. Each spacecraft will have

one of these. When two spacecraft dock, the flat surfaces of their respective "donuts" will slap together. This will activate eight coupling hooks in the surface of each "donut." The hooks are not unlike the couplers that hold railroad cars together. When activated, the hooks engage and pull tight. A double gasket makes the seal airtight.

One of the beauties of this system is that astronauts or cosmonauts will be easily able to pass through the docking device, once the hookup is secure and the hatch opened, by wiggling through the "donut hole" in its center.



"I suppose now the best I can hope for is a 'C' . . .?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

"This docking mechanism is definitely better than what we had," says astronaut Tom Stafford, and "it's better than what they [had]. Both countries have got together and built a better mousetrap."

In the joint mission, the Soyuz will carry the new docking mechanism, but the Apollo will have the old pin-cone device. The reason for this paradox is that the Apollo will use pin-cone equipment to join with and extract the docking module/air lock from the empty second stage of its launch rocket. The *module* will carry the U.S. half of the new docking gadget, at the end that will join to the Soyuz.

The docking module/air lock was built to solve the second major technical problem the mission faced: how to permit crewmen from Apollo to transfer to Soyuz and vice versa, despite their different atmospheres.

Soviet spacecraft provide their cosmonauts with an air mixture very much like that on the Earth's surface—about 20% oxygen and 80% nitrogen, at 14.7 pounds per square inch pressure. The U.S. has always filled

its spacecraft with pure oxygen, at five pounds per square inch. There's no way to join the two—except by an expanse of "neutral territory"—the air lock.

Without adjusting in an air lock, a cosmonaut entering Apollo from a Soyuz would be like a scuba diver rising too suddenly from the depths. He would risk "the bends," a sometimes fatal condition in which blood nitrogen bubbles. An astronaut going to the Soyuz without first being acclimatized in an air lock would be like a scuba diver descending, subject to tremendous eardrum pressures.

Future American spacecraft—beginning with the Space Shuttle—will use the ground atmosphere system. For this mission, however, an air lock was necessary. The air lock module was developed entirely by NASA and built by Rockwell International. It will be orbited by the same rocket that lofts the Apollo, partly because the Russian launch rocket is not powerful enough to lift both it and the Soyuz.

The hatch doors of the air lock will be sealed at both ends after an astronaut or cosmonaut has entered. Then, the atmosphere inside will be gradually changed so that the crewman can adjust.

Both spacecraft have been modified in other ways, too. The Apollo has been given larger propellant tanks, to handle the more extensive rendezvous maneuvers. New, U.S.-style radio equipment and flashing lights have been added to the Soyuz, to aid rendezvous.

The Soyuz has gotten at least one safety change, too. There have been several accidents involving Soyuz craft in the past. The worst came in 1971, when a pressurization leak in Soyuz II killed the three-man crew, during re-entry. As a result of U.S. insistence, a new, fast-acting manual pressurization device has been installed in the Soyuz capsule.

By the time the Apollo-Soyuz mission has ended, Russia and the U.S. will have spent roughly five years and \$250 million each to make it a success. Yet in some respects the joint mission duplicates past space ventures by both countries. Why, then, have they thought it worthwhile?

According to the public pronouncements of both countries, the mission's major goal is more political than scientific, to show what can be done when two powers work together peacefully; and to take the first step in establishing a set of space laws similar to the laws of the sea.

Both countries have also cited the value of the new docking system, both

for the fact that it will make possible space rescues by either side if the other's spacecraft are in distress, and that it will make their own space docking operations more flexible and convenient. They've also pointed to the value of the mission's scientific experiments. But each country has several less obvious motives, some of which conflict.

From a practical standpoint, even if the upcoming Apollo-Soyuz mission is the last time the two nations get together in space, both countries will benefit by being able to keep their manned spaceflight teams together in the face of budget cuts and greatly reduced civilian space programs.

This is especially true for NASA,



"I never have any problems getting out to play. Whenever my Mother asks me where I'm going, I ask her where I came from and she tells me to go out and play."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

which has no other manned mission on tap between the last Skylab flight—which ended in Sept. 1973—and the first Space Shuttle flight, now scheduled for 1977 or 1978. Without Apollo-Soyuz, it would have been impossible for NASA to keep some 4,400 scientists, engineers and technicians on the payroll during the lull.

If the Apollo-Soyuz flight turns out to be just the first of many joint ventures, both countries could save a bundle by avoiding future duplicate efforts.

But it is here that our objectives and Russia's begin to diverge. Russia has made clear its eagerness for more joint missions. NASA has responded by saying it would like to, but the budget won't allow it.

Before U.S. astronauts landed on the moon, Russia insisted on developing her own technology, even if the West already had it. Today, the USSR is buying whatever Western technology it can, here and in Europe, rather than spending the far greater

sum needed for original research and development.

Soviet civilian space officials also see the Apollo-Soyuz program as a means of putting Russia in a position to gain advance knowledge of U.S. technological thinking in space science.

The United States, aware of this, isn't quite ready to open all the doors, especially as the era of commercial exploitation of space approaches, with the coming of the Space Shuttle. This is probably the real reason for NASA's reticence.

From a psychological standpoint, Russia sees the forthcoming mission as a way to demonstrate its technological equality with the U.S.—even though no Soviet manned vehicle has ever landed on the moon, and despite the several Russian space disasters in the last five years. It's as if the lesser-known political challenger has managed to get the incumbent to debate him on nationwide TV.

But it might not turn out the way the Soviets hope. In fact, anyone who follows the mission closely will see a stunning demonstration of U.S. space superiority. The American craft will carry more astronauts (three to two), stay in space longer (ten days to six), perform more difficult tasks (launching and manipulating the docking module/air lock and taking the active role in docking) and accomplish more of scientific value (performing approximately 20 individual experiments to Russia's five). So if the mission is cast in the light of one-upmanship, we'd win.

Nonetheless, the mission will be a vivid demonstration of growing U.S.-USSR cooperation and, as such, should have a strong impact on each nation's allies, client states and opponents.

The mission's main psychological impact will not be on governments, but on the millions—possibly billions—of ordinary citizens who will see it all happen in their living rooms. It could change a lot of Russian ideas about America and vice versa.

"Even now, long before the flight," says Chester M. Lee, the mission's U.S. program director, "a contribution is being made to the cause of peace and better understanding between our two countries." Just how true such expectations may be remains to be seen. The operation has not proceeded in complete harmony. In fact, U.S. News and World Report for Nov. 25 described U.S. space officials as "hopping mad" over refusal of the Russians to let American reporters watch their blastoff, though Soviet newsmen have been invited to witness ours.

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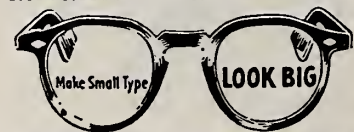
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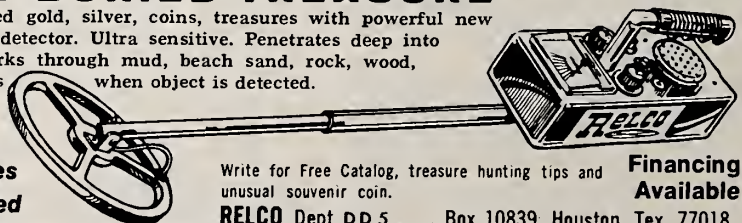
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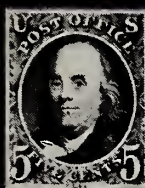


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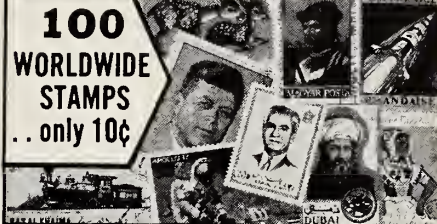
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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

THOSE GARAGE SALES!

A woman came out of her back door one Saturday afternoon to see her husband pushing a lawn mower down the driveway toward the storage shed next to the garage.

"I'm really happy to see that the neighbors returned our lawn mower before they moved," said the wife. "They've certainly had it long enough."

"Our lawn mower!" ejaculated her husband. "I just bought it at the garage sale they're having!"

DAN BENNETT

ECONOMY MOVE

A recent cutback in a local government office had reduced a typing pool from eight girls to four. When the disgruntled supervisor was asked whether she could arrange to have something typed, she declared, "I'll send it to the typing puddle."

(Mrs.) H. (HONEY) R. GREER

THE GUESSING GAME

Invited to join the office staff at a neighborhood bar, one husband expressed his regret, "I can't, I have to get right home and explain to my wife."

"Explain what?" asked one of his co-workers.

"How should I know?" answered the man. "I'm not home yet."

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

NOT TO WORRY

Just as they arrived at a party, a man whispered to his wife, "Your left stocking seam looks crooked."

Quickly she made the necessary adjustments while they stood at the edge of the crowd. Then she whispered to him, "What about the right stocking?"

"Don't worry about the right one," he said. "It's seamless."

LANE OLINGHOUSE

DOING WITHOUT

I woke up this morning expecting the worst
So I stayed where I was to avoid being first
First to get up, first to discover
The furnace turned off by my wise, frugal
mother.

PAUL JAMES UHALDE

SOMETHING TO PONDER

A meeting is where a group of people approve the minutes and waste the hours.

Mrs. W. B. JOLLY

CHOPPER HUNT

The hunt is on again, alas!
Join in, now, one and all!
Search thoroughly each shelf and glass
In bedroom, bathroom, hall;
Do not surrender to defeat,
Look up, down and beneath;
Just keep in mind Grandpa can't eat
Until we find his teeth!

ADDISON H. HALLOCK

SLOWEST DECISION

Did you hear about the fellow who decided to procrastinate? He never got around to it.

THOMAS LAMANCE

MIXED EMOTIONS

A little gnat has come to stay,
He's been with me a week, today;
He seems to feel a squatter's right,
Passing by my nose in flight.
I swing, I flail and grow more frantic;
He taunts me, still, with playful antic,
Confidently sure that I
Will miss him as he zeroes by!
"Tiny being, so defiant,
Why choose to live with me—a giant?"
Yesterday, I almost got him . . .
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